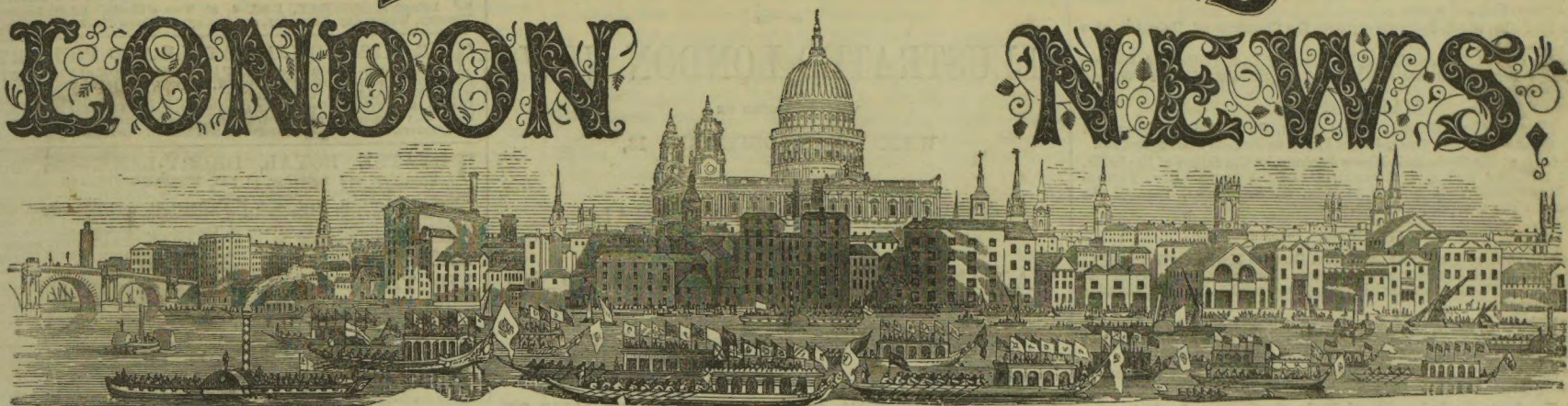


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1949.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { By Post, 6d.



THE COLONIAL MAIL STEAMER WINDSOR CASTLE ASHORE ON DASSEN ISLAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



BIRTHS.

On Oct. 30, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Captain Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.  
On the 24th ult., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of William George Lardner, Esq., of a son.  
On the 23rd ult., at 42, Belgrave-square, the Countess of Ilchester, of a daughter.  
On the 9th ult., at Spence House, St. Kitts, W.I., the wife of F. Spencer Wigley, Esq., barrister-at-law and district magistrate, of a son—Wilfrid Murray.

MARRIAGES.

At the Congregational Chapel, Wallis-street, South Shields, by special license, by the Rev. Metcalf Gray, James Little to Francis Jane Ferguson.  
On Sept. 14, at the Cathedral, Moose Factory, by the father of the bride, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moosonee, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Vincent, Miss Christiana S. Horden to Wm. K. Broughton, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Southport, the Rev. Duncan Harkness Weir, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in Glasgow University, and one of the members of the Old Testament Revision Company, aged 54. Friends kindly accept this intimation.  
On the 20th ult., at her residence, 41, Grange-road, Ramsgate, Harriet, relict of the late John M. Gisby, and third daughter of the late John Holmes Gibson, Esq., of Ramsgate, and Lombard-street, London, aged 64.  
On the 23rd ult., at 14, Upper Grosvenor-street, Anne, Dowager Countess of Charlemont, aged 95.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9.

| SUNDAY, DEC. 3.   | WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.  |
|---|---|
| Advent Sunday.<br>St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. Dean Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Thomas, Vicar of Hillingdon, Middlesex.<br>Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Robinson Thornton; 3 p.m., probably Dean Stanley.<br>St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.<br>Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.<br>Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry Thomas Armfield, Vice-Principal of the Theological College, Salisbury; 7 p.m., the Rev. Andrew Wallace Milray, Reader in the Rolls, &c.<br>Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.<br>MONDAY, DEC. 4.<br>Smithfield Club Cattle Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).<br>Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.<br>Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Read on the Agricultural Labourer, his Position and Prospects—Discussion).<br>Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Salford on the Office of Coroner—Discussion).<br>Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.<br>Odontological Society, 8 p.m.<br>Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. McNaught on the Rolling of Ships).<br>Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Cooper on the Myth of Ra).<br>Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.<br>Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Professor Donaldson on the Recent Travels of Consul Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair in Algeria and Tunis; Mr. T. N. Haslett on the Metroscope).<br>Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).<br>Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Cummings on Purcell and his Family).<br>London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Some Recent Additions to Our Knowledge of the Pedigree of the Horse).<br>Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. George A. Thrupp on the History of the Art of Coach-Building—Carriages from 1770 to the Present Time).<br>TUESDAY, DEC. 5.<br>Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.<br>Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Chalk Water System).<br>Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.<br>Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Anderson on Raptorial Birds of Northern India; Dr. F. Day on the Fishes of Yarkand; Mr. M. Jacoby on Phytophagous Coleoptera).<br>Leeds Smithfield Cattle Club (three days).<br>Hull and East Riding Poultry Show (four days).<br>Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, 8 p.m. (the Rev. J. Denham Smith).<br>Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.<br>Sandown Park Races. | Agricultural Society, council, noon.<br>Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.<br>Entomological Society, 7 p.m.<br>Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. W. H. Dallmeyer on Navicula Crassiniensis, &c., as Test-Objects).<br>British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.<br>Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. J. Sollas on Phoretospongia; papers by Messrs. R. Etheridge, Jun., W. Morgan, W. Topley, and G. A. Lebour).<br>Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).<br>Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain D. Galton on Street Tramways).<br>Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Bottle on a new Method of Making Grey Powder).<br>Social Science Association, annual conference of representatives of boards of guardians.<br>Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.<br>Rutland Agricultural Society's Show, at Oakham (two days).<br>Canterbury Poultry Show (two days).<br>THURSDAY, DEC. 7.<br>Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Francis Day on the Geographical Distribution of Indian Fresh-Water Fishes; papers by Mr. J. R. Jackson, Dr. F. Buchanan White, and Mr. J. G. Baker).<br>London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on Mesmerism, Odylism, Table-Turning, and Spiritualism).<br>Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Church on an Analysis of Erythrophyl; Dr. Otto Witt on Phenylendiamine; Mr. Hannay on Calcium Sulphate).<br>Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.<br>Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.<br>Dorking Poultry Show.<br>Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").<br>German Gymnastic Society, Pancras-road, annual competition.<br>Royal Toxophilite Society, general meeting and annual dinner.<br>Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.<br>Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.<br>FRIDAY, DEC. 8.<br>Moon's last quarter, 2.23 a.m.<br>National Conference on the Eastern Question, St. James's Hall, noon (the Duke of Westminster in the chair).<br>Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's Schools, elections, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m.<br>Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on the Architectural Treatment of the Roof).<br>Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.<br>Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.<br>Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.<br>New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. H. B. Wheatley and Mr. Frank Marshall).<br>Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall on Anatomy).<br>SATURDAY, DEC. 9.<br>Grouse-shooting ends.<br>Institute of Painters in Water Colours, winter exhibition, private view, noon.<br>Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.<br>Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.<br>South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Norman Lockyer on the Spectroscopes in the Loan Collection). |

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.     | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.     |     | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |     | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |  |
|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------|---|-----|---|--|
|          | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 p.m. | Maximum, read at 10 a.m. |           |     |                    | Miles.  | In. |   |  |
| November | 22 30.225            | 39.9                    | 35.2       | 85                 | 10               | 37.4                     | 45.8                     | E. ESE.   | 269 | 000                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 23 30.113            | 39.5                    | 33.8       | 82                 | 10               | 39.2                     | 40.3                     | ESE.      | 266 | 000                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 24 29.878            | 41.8                    | 38.6       | 91                 | 10               | 39.2                     | 42.8                     | SE. ESE.  | 286 | 355                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 25 29.410            | 47.9                    | 44.6       | 90                 | 9                | 42.8                     | 54.3                     | E. S. SW. | 273 | 025                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 26 29.618            | 47.6                    | 44.7       | 90                 | —                | 35.6                     | 52.3                     | SW. SSW.  | 321 | 125                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 27 29.247            | 46.6                    | 45.3       | 96                 | 10               | 43.7                     | 49.8                     | S. ESE.   | 205 | 200                |   |     |   |  |
|          | 28 29.478            | 42.7                    | 36.4       | 80                 | 4                | 39.0                     | 46.8                     | WNW. WSW. | 203 | 060                |   |     |   |  |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.230 30.154 29.919 29.378 29.611 29.323 29.475  
Temperature of Air .. 43.4° 39.8° 41.6° 47.9° 45.9° 48.6° 42.4°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 41.9° 37.2° 39.1° 47.0° 44.7° 47.8° 40.6°  
Direction of Wind .. E. E. E. E. E. E. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 2 58    | 3 23    | 3 52     | 4 17       | 4 42      | 5 8     | 5 34      |
| 6 34    | 6 59    | 7 28     | 7 53       | 8 18      | 8 43    | 9 9       |
| 12 32   | 12 57   | 1 26     | 1 51       | 2 16      | 2 41    | 3 7       |
| 6 34    | 6 59    | 7 28     | 7 53       | 8 18      | 8 43    | 9 9       |

THE  
CHRISTMAS NUMBER  
OF THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13,

AND WILL CONSIST OF  
TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF  
TALES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,  
AND A  
LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

ENTITLED  
"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?"

BY LUKE FILDES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Hoisting the Union-Jack. Drawn by A. Hunt.  
The Last Voyage. By Mason Jackson.  
A Quiet Christmas. By William B. C. Fyfe.  
'Twas Merry in the Hall. By Sir John Gilbert, R.A.  
Engaged. By Arthur Hopkins.  
A Dress Rehearsal. By J. C. Dollman.  
Christmas: Ideal and Real. By Harry Furniss.  
God's Acre. By Samuel Read.  
A Christmas Present. By H. Stacy Marks, A.R.A.  
The Pudding in Peril. By Charles Gregory.  
An Anxious Heart. By F. G. Cotman.  
Steering for Home. By Horace Petherick.  
A Dream of Plum-Pudding. By Linley Sambourne.  
Poor Robin and the Fairies. By J. A. Fitzgerald.  
The Sledge. By M. Kämmerer.  
The Last Toast: "The Ladies." By J. T. Lucas.

TALES.

"BARBARA GILDERDALE."

By Mrs. RIDDELL.

"LITTLE BLUE BELL: THE LAST WALTZ."

By PERCY FITZGERALD.

Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand, Dutton Cook, E. Rose, H. Savile Clarke, Mason Jackson, J. Laty, and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

NOW READY,  
PRICE ONE SHILLING, POST-FREE (INLAND), 1s. 2½d.  
THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK  
FOR  
1877,  
CONTAINING  
SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATICO PROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY HARRY ARNOLD, ESQ., AND OTHER ARTISTS;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF OUR IRONCLAD NAVY;  
TWELVE ENGRAVINGS  
A HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,  
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1876; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Table of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, DEC. 15, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Principal Vocalists: Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton; Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli. Mr. Chaplin Henry. Organist, Mr. William. Tickets, 3s., 6s., 7s., and 10s. 6d., now ready, No. 6, Exeter Hall. Subscription for Ten Concerts, £2 12s. 6d. and £3 3s. New Subscribers entering on or before the 14th will be entitled to an extra Ticket for "St. Paul," in lieu of the concert on the 24th ult.

MRS. WELDON'S ORPHANAGE.—Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD BLAGROVE and Pupils at LANGHAM HALL, MONDAY, DEC. 4, Eight p.m. Mrs. Weldon will sing Elaine's song (Clay).—Music and Art Association, 39, Great Marlborough-street, W. Admission, One Shilling.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—CATTLE SHOW

WEEK.—GLEES AND CHORUSES by Evans's celebrated Choir of Boys, under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghman, at intervals during each evening. Lawrence, the Double-Headed Nondescript, at 10.30. Jonghman at Eleven. Professor Nelson and Sons, the marvellous Trio of Acrobats, at 11.20. McDermott and "The Two Obadias" at Twelve. Suppers served till 12.20. Admission, 1s.; Private Boxes, from 1 guinea. Proprietor, J. Barnes Amor.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW PROGRAMME  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,

Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d. and £3 11s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A PUFF OF SMOKE, MATCHED AND MATED, AND OUR TABLE D'HOTE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford Circus.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, & ROOTS.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, MONDAY, DEC. 4, at Two o'clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The Twenty-Eighth Great Annual Exhibition of Fat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Domestic Poultry, Corn, Roots, and Implements will be held at BINGLEY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13 NEXT. Admission, 10s.; Thursday, Dec. 14, 5s.; Friday, Dec. 15, 1s.; Saturday, Dec. 16, 1s. till Two o'clock, after that hour, 6d.; Monday, Dec. 18, 6d. For Excursion Trains and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the various Companies.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—On TUESDAY.

Thursday, and Saturday, at 7.45, RICHARD III.—Richard III., Mr. Barry Sullivan. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, MACBETH.—Macbeth, Mr. Barry Sullivan. Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. F. Cathcart, C. Vandenhoff, F. W. Irish, H. Pyatt, F. Tyars, H. Russell, J. Johnston, E. Dolman, C. H. Fenelon; Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Mesdames F. Huddart, E. Stuart, E. Collins, H. Coveney, C. Jecks, and Miss and Master Gratton. Preceded by, at Seven, THAT BEAUTIFUL RICEPS. To conclude with THE STORM FIEND. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

NO THOROUGHFARE, by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.—Mr. Henry Neville and powerful Company.

Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. Prices, 6d. to £3 3s. Great success.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and Richard Douglass. For Twelve Nights only. Miss Jenny Lee as JO, supported by the entire Globe Theatre Company. Original effect. MONDAY, DEC. 4, and following Evenings, at Seven, JO, adapted from Charles Dickens's "Black House." Miss Jenny Lee in her Original Character, JO; concluding with the Farce, THE TAILOR MAKES THE MAN. Box-Office open Eleven till One. No fee for booking.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE.

MEDALS will be GIVEN for the BEST PICTURES EXHIBITED NEXT SEASON. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will close. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Fifteenth WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 4. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary, 5, Pall-mall East.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1876.

The Marquis of Salisbury's "progress" has been the talk of the week—talk to which no very serious importance can be attached, because it has represented rather the bias than the knowledge of those who have uttered it. Nothing can be easier than to assume for the noble Lord a set purpose on starting, or to draw inferences, favourable or unfavourable, for that imaginary purpose from the appearances elicited by his successive visits to the chief European Courts. It may, we think, be fairly taken for granted that the noble Lord's journey is mainly one of inquiry. As one of the most important Plenipotentiaries of the Conference about to assemble at Constantinople, and as the probable President of that Assembly, it was fitting that he should ascertain beforehand, from personal intercourse, the views upon the Eastern Question entertained at the Courts of the guaranteeing Powers. Diplomatic literature hardly suffices to put even a man of Lord Salisbury's intelligence perfectly *en rapport* with the statesmen who may chance to be responsible for it. A glance of the eye, a tone of the voice, a gesture of the body, a casual display of pleasantry or of solemnity, will often be the best interpreter of political explanation or argument, and will open outlooks which otherwise would be closed. It is not necessary, therefore, to take for granted that the Marquis of Salisbury set out upon his tour with a view to the promotion of a fixed political purpose. It is said for him that his mission has been a failure. It has not yet been admitted by him—at any rate, to the newspaper public—that he has a special mission beyond that of gathering up the international ideas of the several Courts he has visited—the one leading desire of the Government which he represents being possibly that of harmonising the action of England, as far as may be, with that which finds most favour in the councils of the other guaranteeing Powers.

Lord Salisbury will have to meet General Ignatieff at Constantinople. England and Russia will be bound to compare notes, and, in as far as they agree in their conclusions, they may probably count upon the adhesion of the other Powers. The English Plenipotentiary has no doubt sounded the Cabinets of Europe as to the extent to which they are willing to defer in this matter to the views already expressed by Russia, and it may well be that he has found wherever he has gone a strong disposition to counteract Russian designs. England, of course, would prefer not to be isolated in the Councils of Europe, and, whatever may have been the preferences of her actual Rulers, there is reason to believe that, in the end, they will be made to conform to "the inexorable logic of facts." The facts in this case may be understood to fall in with the purpose of Russia, to ameliorate the lot of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and, albeit, Lord Salisbury may have learned nothing absolutely new in the course of his progress, he may have ascertained a great deal as to the relative bearing of that with which he was already acquainted upon the question which, on behalf of the English people, he has been appointed to discuss.

Meanwhile that policy of suspicion which, from whatever cause, had undoubtedly taken a deep hold upon the public mind of England, has been largely neutralised, during the last few days, by utterances which command respectful consideration. The Despatch of Lord Augustus Loftus, containing statements voluntarily made to him by the Emperor of Russia, and published "by request" in the *London Gazette*, has made a deep impression upon all who have read it. It is a satisfactory disclaimer, upon the sacred honour of the Czar, of any sinister design



in relation to the Eastern Question, on the part of the Imperial Government. It is a disclaimer not only fortified by the most solemn pledges of the Czar; but it is also backed up by historical facts, and is throughout pervaded by a vein of common-sense. Such a document could not but remove a great deal of unfounded prejudice, and hush into comparative silence the noisy outcries of such politicians as trade rather upon the passions than the judgment of their fellow-countrymen. The Eastern Question consequently has assumed a much more promising aspect—even prior to the arrival of the British Plenipotentiary at Constantinople—for there seems to be no imperious reason that should hinder a substantial agreement between England and Russia as to the line of action to be adopted.

So far as this country is concerned, public opinion is rapidly maturing and clearly developing itself. The Eastern Question has ceased to be the mystery that it was, and has taken a shape which will allow of its being definitely handled. It matters very little whether it be John Bright, or Thomas Carlyle, or W. E. Forster, or any other eminent man, who has spoken or written upon the subject during the last few days, the spirit and gist of their utterances have converged upon the same point. Not so much what the other nations of Europe prefer to be done with Turkey, as what must be done if we are to have peace, has now become the one topic of discourse. He who is in the habit of setting fire to his own house with a view to the gratification of his own lawless passions forfeits to neighbouring householders so much of his independence as he may choose to exercise in becoming a danger and a nuisance to them. Bail must be taken of him for better behaviour; and, if bail be taken at all, it must be taken to the extent which is sufficient to bind. This, in short, is the Eastern Question. Tersely summarised, it may be described as the guarantee which should be exacted from the Porte for the decent Government of its Christian subjects. If it will consent to give those guarantees, well; if it will not consent they will have to be extorted by force, and Russia has pledged herself to the world to do it. The policy of Europe and especially of England, should be to restrict the work of Russia (should it become necessary) within reasonably precautionary limits—not to thwart, far less to render impossible, her purpose so far as it is good. We hope Lord Salisbury will dispel from the mind of every Turkish statesman the last glimmer of expectation that England will be certain to back Turkey against Russia, whatever she may profess, and that his demeanour at the Conference will have the effect of obliterating certain illusory impressions which have been made by oratory ventured upon somewhat nearer home.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor Castle at nine a.m. yesterday week from the Highlands. Princess Christian visited her mother during the morning, and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Harriet Phipps arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Jersey, Lord Frederic Kerr, and Colonel L. Gardiner arrived as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting. The Hon. Mary Pitt and Lord Sackville left the castle.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last. Prince and Princess Christian and Duke Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen received the joyful intelligence of the Duchess of Edinburgh's confinement at six o'clock that evening at Malta, and of the birth of a girl, her Majesty's sixteenth granddaughter and twenty-fifth grandchild.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived at the castle on Monday, and, with the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, dined with the Queen.

The Italian Ambassador, Countess Menabrea, had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. The Countess was presented to her Majesty by the Countess of Derby. Musurus Pasha (Turkish Ambassador) had an audience of her Majesty and presented his credentials. Baron Hochschild (Swedish and Norwegian Minister) also had an audience and presented his letter of recall. The Earl of Derby was present. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Lord Blackburn, Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Sir George W. W. Bramwell, Sir Baliol Brett, and Sir Richard P. Amphlett were introduced and sworn members of the Privy Council. At the Council her Majesty declared the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. Her Majesty subsequently conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Justice Manisty, Mr. Justice Lopes, and Mr. Baron Hawkins. The Earl and Countess of Derby left the castle.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen, on Wednesday, and, with the Earl of Carnarvon and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to London late on Thursday afternoon, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily out-of-doors exercise.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their eldest three children, attended Divine Service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, D.D., Canon of Gloucester, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and other visitors, arrived at Sandringham House on Monday. The Prince, with his guests, has had

excellent sport during the week shooting over the Royal demesne. The Princess attained her thirty-second year yesterday, and the customary ball to the tenantry on this auspicious occasion was to take place at Sandringham.

#### ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter at five minutes to six o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, at St. Antonio's Palace, Malta. Dr. W. S. Playfair was in attendance, and the Duke of Edinburgh, with his Excellency Sir Charles Thomas van Straubenzee, G.C.B., Governor of Malta, in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was present. General and Royal salutes were fired at eight o'clock the next morning from the forts and the ships in the harbour in honour of the auspicious event. Her Royal and Imperial Highness is progressing favourably. The infant is well. The birth of the Princess was made known in London by the firing of the park and tower guns. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the infant is to be named Victoria.

The Duke of Connaught proceeded on leave of absence, on Monday, to the seat of the Marquis of Headfort, at Headfort House, Kells, in the county of Meath. His Royal Highness has organised a series of penny readings, which will be held in the school-room, Arbour-hill, Dublin.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to town, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord Huntingfield, at Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, and on Monday left for Sandringham.

Prince Louis Murat has left Brown's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Torquay.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans has left Baron Huddleston's residence, Ennismore-gardens, for Warwickshire.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived, on Monday last, at Hamilton Palace, Lanark, from his Grace's seat in Suffolk.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Marriages are arranged between Captain Philip Green (5th Lancers) and the Marchioness of Camden; and between Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chaplin, M.P., and Lady Gwendolen Talbot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. The marriage of Captain Alfred Duncombe, late 1st Life Guards, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York, with Lady Florence Montagu, youngest daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, will take place on Tuesday next.

#### WRECK OF A STEAMER AT THE CAPE.

The mail-steamer Windsor Castle, one of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s line, which left London on Sept. 20 for the Cape, taking in mails and passengers at Dartmouth three days later, was wrecked on Oct. 19, but, happily, without loss of life. This ship had for some years been carrying the mails to the Cape, having before that been on the Indian line, where she made the fastest passages on record. In 1874 she was saved from burning by the judgment and skill of her captain (Mr. Howson), acknowledged in the presentation of testimonials to him, and to several of the officers, by the Board of Trade. Captain Hewat, her commander on this last voyage, has been for the last eighteen months in charge of the mail-boats to the Cape from England. The vessel was an iron screw-steamer, built, with five bulkheads, at Glasgow, by Messrs. Napier, in 1872. She was classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's in 1875. Her net tonnage was 1732 tons; her gross tonnage, 2672 tons. She had three decks, was 334 ft. long, 37 ft. broad, and 28 ft. deep. Her engines were of 270-horse power, and certified by the makers (R. Napier and Sons, Glasgow). This is the first loss of any of the mail-boats of Messrs. Currie's line.

The spot where the wreck occurred is Dassen Island, half way between Saldanha Bay and Table Bay, on the west coast of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a small guano islet, a mile or two off the mainland, about fifty miles north from Table Bay. This little island lies in the direct route to England, and has always been considered a dangerous spot, the highest part of the land being only sixty feet above the level of the sea. It is quite barren, and frequented only by fishermen for the sake of the guano and penguins' eggs found there. Its chief danger to ships consists in the long ledges of reef which radiate from the shore in all directions, the sharp jagged rocks being certain destruction to the mariner who ventures too near. The weather was fine, and the passengers were in expectation of being berthed in the Cape Town docks early next day. About two o'clock in the morning every one on board was awakened by an unusual sound, followed by a stoppage of the ship's motion. Some thought that the vessel had anchored sooner than was expected, and turned round to go to sleep again, well pleased that the voyage was ended. They were soon warned, however, that the vessel had struck and was fast impaled upon a reef of rocks, one of which was found to have penetrated some 7 ft. between the fore and midships. Within a quarter of an hour the engine-room was filled with water up to the water-line. Fortunately, there was no sea running, and the steamer lay as quietly in her position as if she was at anchor. During the two hours before daybreak alarm-guns and rockets were fired, and the captain, officers, and crew lowered the boats and made preparations. When there was light it was seen that the steamer had struck on a sunken rock at the side of the Dassen Island, and there was no possibility of her being got off. Captain Hewat then appointed passengers and crew to the several boats, and landed the whole of the women, children, and men without any mishap. Provisions were sent ashore, and every effort was made to render their position comfortable, till they were safely removed.

The ship went to pieces after some days, but a portion of the cargo was recovered. This, which is valued at £50,000, consisted of Manchester goods, iron, and machinery, and is insured in London. The ship was valued at about £60,000, and was fully insured. Her crew consisted of eighty-four persons; of that number six only are not natives of Great Britain. The passengers were landed at Cape Town by the steamer Florence. It is said that the Windsor Castle was steering too near the land, and was thirty miles too much to the eastward. By the chart there appears to be no light upon Dassen Island, and this is not the first time an accident has happened there.

Our illustration is from a sketch by one of the passengers on board the Windsor Castle; namely, the Rev. T. W. Pocock, of the Diamond-Fields, South Africa.

Mr. George Dawson, the well-known lecturer, and a popular minister in Birmingham, died on Thursday morning from syncope, caused by the breaking of a blood-vessel.

The Rev. C. Williams and Sir Morton Peto addressed a Baptist conference at Cardiff, on Wednesday, in aid of establishing a fund for allowing old and infirm Baptist ministers £40 a year and helping the families of ministers. It appeared that £25,000 had already been promised. Large local subscriptions were raised.

#### THE BIRMINGHAM GREAT WESTERN ARCADE.

The town of Birmingham has gained an effective improvement, which is shown in our two illustrations. This is the arcade which has recently been erected over the tunnel of the Great Western Railway running from Monmouth-street to Temple-row. It was opened to the public for the first time on Sept. 28. A company was formed in July, 1875, to erect the arcade, from plans and designs prepared by Mr. W. H. Ward, architect. The contract was taken by Mr. Henry Lovett, of Wolverhampton. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. W. H. Simpkin, the originator of the undertaking, and one of the directors. The buildings were to have been completed by March 25 of this year; but, owing to the very severe weather of last winter, it was impossible to complete the stonework in the time specified. It was not until Sept. 19 that the arcade was sufficiently advanced to allow of its being lighted up. This was done, for the first time, in the presence of the Mayor (Alderman Baker) and other gentlemen. The shops, of which there are forty-two on the ground floor and forty-two on the balcony, are mostly let, and almost every trade will be represented. Some London firms have taken shops here. The fronts are ebony and gold, and have been made by Mr. F. Sage, of Gray's-inn-road, London. The arcade is 400 ft. long and commodiously wide, and is 40 ft. high. The dome is 75 ft. from the top to the floor. The entire buildings have cost nearly £70,000. The galleries are illuminated by forty-four four-light candelabra, making 176 lights in all. Beneath are forty-four three-light hanging pendants, or chandeliers, whilst in the centre of the building, immediately under the dome, is suspended a colossal chandelier, 14 ft. high and 8 ft. in diameter, comprising two tiers of lights, the upper one consisting of eighteen jets and the lower one twenty-four. Thus the body of the arcade is lighted by 350 gas jets, the whole of which are inclosed in opal globes, shedding a mellow light on the building. When the 600 lights are lit the effect is magnificent. Messrs. Best and Lloyd, of the Cambray Works, Handsworth, have carried out the lighting arrangements.

#### SCENE FROM "JANE SHORE."

The subject of the sorrows, sins, and punishment of Jane Shore, the mistress of Edward IV., has been variously treated; but Mr. Wills's version, as performed at the Princess's, merits public preference. To suppose that she died of famine is a popular error, for it is certain that she outlived her punishment many years. Mr. Wills, however, shows her in a state of starvation, from which he delivers her by the agency of her husband. To the actress, therefore, is given all the benefit of the extreme situation, without causing the curtain to fall on a painful and even shocking incident. The poor woman is represented as being pursued to her destruction by two myrmidons of the crook-backed Richard, and thereby reduced to the last stage of misery. This is the subject of our illustration; and to the impression which it makes on the audience the success of the drama is due. Miss Heath has much added to her reputation by her careful and intelligent performance of the poor erring and over-tempted heroine, and we may yet expect from her worthier efforts in the future.

#### THE ARMISTICE AND CONFERENCE.

The preparations for the diplomatic Conference, at Constantinople, upon the difficult and dangerous Eastern Question—that is to say, upon the compulsory reform or suppression of Turkish misrule in Europe—have been actively continued during the past week. Lord Salisbury, after conferring with the Emperor of Germany and Prince Bismarck at Berlin, and with the Emperor of Austria and Count Andrássy at Vienna, proceeded to Rome, where he arrived last Wednesday, and on Thursday had interviews with the King of Italy and Signor Melegari. We shall next week give the portraits of several members of the proposed Conference, which is to open its preliminary meetings on Friday, the 8th, but will not get to effective deliberations before the 15th. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, will be the representative of the Czar, and the Comte de Chaudordy will appear for the French Government; the first of the two Turkish members of the Conference will be Savfet Pasha, but acting under the orders of Midhat Pasha, or of the Grand Vizier. Edhem Pasha, who has been the Turkish Envoy at Berlin, will be second at the Conference as representing the Sultan. The rumours just now current at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna concerning the supposed intentions of the different Great Powers, seem to be undeserving of credit. It is said, for instance, that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular to the Russian Embassies abroad requesting them to notify to the Governments to which they are accredited that General Ignatieff has received orders to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte should the Turkish Government decline to agree to the occupation of Bulgaria by a Russian army. This is, we should think, a premature statement on the eve of the Conference, though likely enough to be the result of a failure, in the Conference, to carry out the Russian ideas of compulsory interference. The Russian war preparations are, in the mean time, going on with unabated activity; fresh orders have been given for the mobilisation of additional divisions of the army, and for the collection of pontoons to cross the Danube. Preparations are likewise being made in Roumania, which is expected to join with Russia in the apprehended war against Turkey. The withdrawal of the Russian volunteers from Servia has been stopped, while the late Chief of the Staff there, General Dochteroff, has had an interview with the Czar, at St. Petersburg. The Servian Ministry has resigned, and the Government of that country seems to have lost all independent action. We give an illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist, of a party of Servian peasants dancing in a tavern at Paratjin, to celebrate the recent conclusion of the armistice; but it is doubtful whether hostilities may not soon be resumed, either in Servia or in Bulgaria, if the Conference should fail of a general pacific settlement.

Miss Beatrice Clugston, the founder of the Duncannon Convalescent Home and the Broomhill Home for Incurables, has been presented with a testimonial amounting to £3000.

A tablet to the memory of Steele, the essayist, has been placed by Mr. V. Davis in the parish church of Carmarthen. The tablet bears the following inscription:—"Sir Richard Steele, Knight, author, essayist, first chief promoter of the periodical press of England. Born in Dublin, March 12, 1671. Buried in this church, and below this tablet."

Captain Pollard, of her Majesty's ship Tenedos, has been placed upon his trial by court-martial at Devonport, for endangering that vessel in July last, when off the South American coast. He was also charged with not giving a proper report of the occurrence to the Admiralty. The Court considered that the accusation of negligent navigation had been proved, and dismissed Captain Pollard from his ship. The second charge was held not to have been proved.



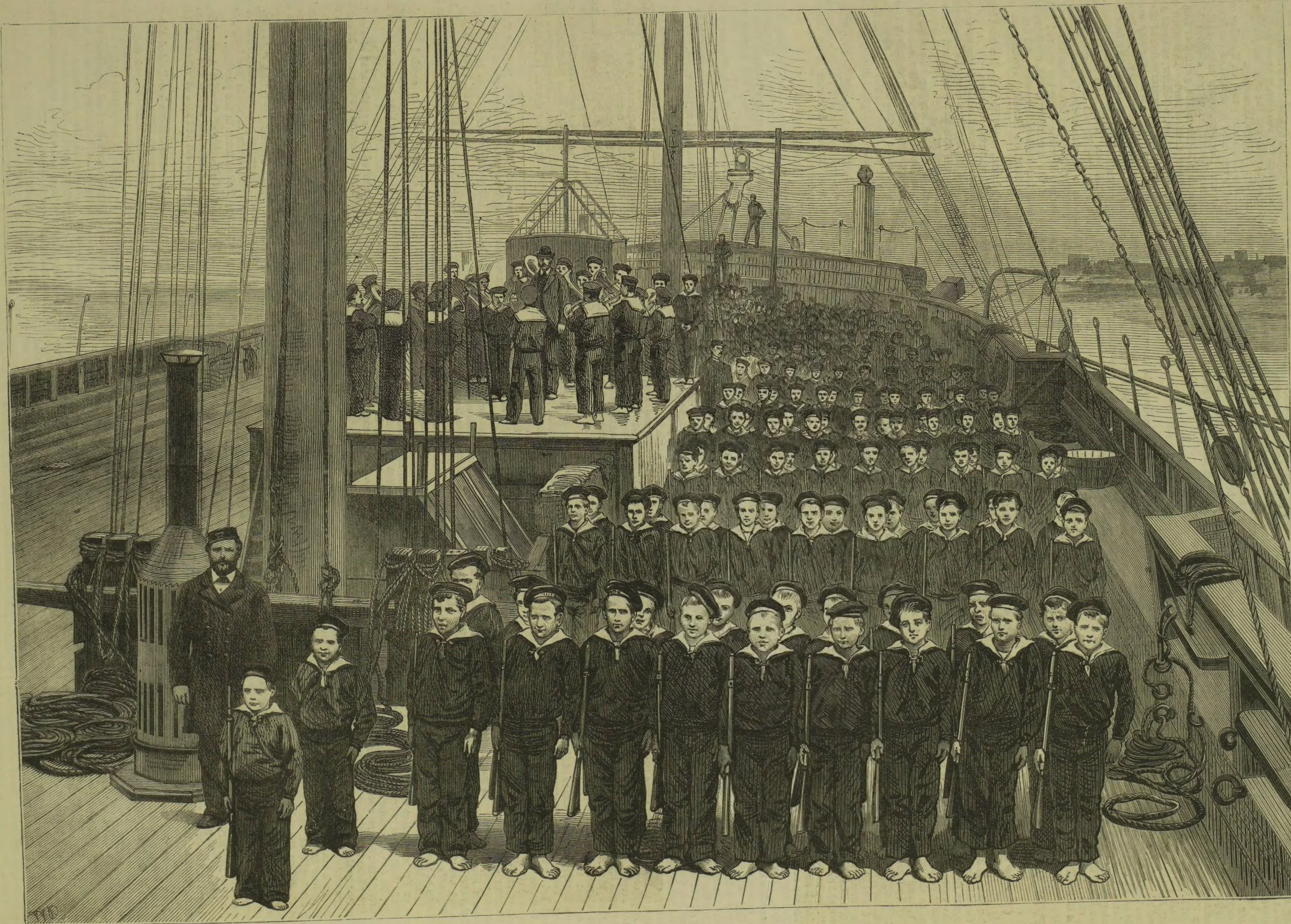


THE NEW GREAT WESTERN ARCADE, BIRMINGHAM.



SCENE FROM "JANE SHORE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.





BOYS OF THE TYNE TRAINING-SHIP WELLESLEY, AT SOUTH SHIELDS.



## THE WELLESLEY TRAINING-SHIP.

The boys trained for the mercantile sea service at South Shields on board the ship Wellesley, under the command of Captain C. A. Pocock, have been presented by the ladies of Tynemouth with a pair of flags. Mrs. Potter, the Mayoress of that borough, performed the ceremony of presenting them; Major M'Kenzie and Mr. J. Hall, a member of the committee, with the Mayor, Mr. W. A. Potter, assisted in the proceedings. The boys performed their drill, which is that of the Royal Navy, in a very creditable style. The present number on board is 288, of whom sixty-two have been received within the past twelvemonth; while sixty-six have been discharged, sixty-two of these going at once to sea. The ship was inspected last June by Vice-Admiral Tarleton, C.B., who reports favourably of its internal arrangements and discipline, and of the condition of the boys in health, education, and seamanship. Dr. Leach, sanitary officer for the port of London, has also inspected the ship and expressed his approval, and so has the Rev. Sydney Turner, Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools. A home on shore, at South Shields, for sailor boys returning from actual service at sea, is to be established in connection with this Training-Ship. For this purpose a suitable building, called Mile-End House, is generously given by the Rev. R. Green, of South Shields. The Admiralty will appoint a gunnery instructor, and lend guns, to enable the boys to pass the requisite examination for entering the Royal Naval Reserve. As there is a debt of £2500, the funds of the institution are to be aided by a voluntary rate of one shilling upon all ships above 100 tons register entering the Tyne ports. This charge has been recommended by the Newcastle and Gateshead Chambers of Commerce, and the money will be collected by the Custom House officials in the Tyne.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 30.

We are threatened with a Ministerial crisis, due to the action taken by the Government on the question of the payment of military honours to deceased members of the Legion of Honour whose obsequies were not graced by any religious ceremony. The question came before the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last, when, to the surprise of everyone, M. de Marcère mounted the tribune in the place of General Berthaut, the Minister of War, and brought forward the Government proposition that military honours should no longer in any case be paid to deceased members of the Legion of Honour who might be civilians, and that in the case of military funerals the religious ceremony in all cases be celebrated. The bureaux of the Chamber took this proposition into consideration, and the result was that eight out of eleven rejected it point blank. A speech from M. Dufaure, on Saturday, strongly in favour of the union of Church and State served to increase the general tone of uneasiness; and though M. Gambetta, on Monday, assured the Ministry of his support, a change in the Cabinet appears inevitable. It is strongly rumoured that the Government will propose as a compromise that military honours shall still be paid at funerals of civilian members of the Legion, in any case, but that no military man shall be interred without the accompanying religious ceremony. This proposition will be opposed in the Chamber; and the retirement of M. Dufaure, to whose influence the attitude of the Cabinet is ascribed, is looked upon as all but inevitable.

The Chamber has during the past week been engaged in discussing the Religious Budget, though, as is usually the case, the interest chiefly centred upon what may be styled side questions. Thus, on Friday, a slight scene took place through Prince Jerome Napoleon entering into a lengthy denunciation of the Pope, the Jesuits, and the Clerical party generally, which drew down upon him a sharp outburst from M. Gambetta, who declared that the Empire was responsible for having fostered Clerical interests, and that, moreover, it was as necessary to fight against the younger as the elder branch of Bonapartism. On Monday the proposition of M. Boysset, that the entire Religious Budget should be suppressed, came before the Chamber, and led to the speech of M. Dufaure in favour of the union between Church and State already noticed. Such a question as their separation was one that had hardly entered the minds of any save a few advanced member of the Left, and M. Dufaure defended with injudicious zeal that which was never seriously attacked. It was the tone rather than the substance of his harangue that roused the ire of the Liberal party; but, nevertheless, they had the sense to see that the question was not one to be settled in such an offhand manner, and M. Boysset's proposal was rejected by 443 votes to 62. The discussion of the various articles of the Budget has since occupied the Chamber.

The Senate met on Friday to elect two life members. The candidates presenting themselves were MM. Renouard and André, Republicans; M. de Chesnelong, a Legitimist; and M. Vinoy, a Bonapartist. After several votes had failed to secure either candidate the absolute majority required by law, the election finally resulted in the return of M. de Chesnelong and Renouard. Tuesday's sitting was devoid of all interest.

The crime of the week has been the wanton injury inflicted upon Meissonier's picture in the Luxembourg, representing Napoleon III. at the battle of Solferino. Once before an attempt was made to deface the principal figure, and on the present occasion this has been successfully accomplished. By the aid of some sharp instrument, the head of the late Emperor has been scraped off the panel on which the picture is painted.

Apocryphal art-items, the rebuilding of the Tuileries, which is to be transformed into a museum, has been decided upon. The prospects of the 1878 Exhibition are still looked upon as gloomy in presence of the existing European complications.

News of the arrival at Constantinople of the French delegates to the Conference, MM. de Bourgoing and de Chaudordy, has been received.

The *Figaro* has been prosecuted for the publication of an article on Military Life, written by M. Saint Genest, and has been acquitted, greatly to the indignation of its less fortunate Radical contemporaries.

## SPAIN.

Tuesday being the fête of the King there was an official reception at the palace. Senor Sagasta and his political friends were present.

A telegram from Madrid announces that Queen Isabella is suffering from an attack of bilious fever.

The debate in the Cortes on the position of Protestants in Spain has ended in the Government obtaining 183 votes in support of their policy, their opponents numbering 60.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba of 500 insurgents, headed by Vincente Garcia, having during the night of Sept. 22 attacked Las Tunas on three sides, surprising and making prisoners of a portion of the Spanish troops at the fort.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday week, approved a motion for the adoption of forty-five days' mourning on account of the death of the Duchess of Aosta.

The Duke di Galliera died last week at Genoa. His death is felt as a great misfortune for Italy.

Cardinal Patrizi received the last sacraments on Tuesday. Mr. Rose, the Englishman who was captured by Italian brigands, was set at liberty yesterday week. He had been a prisoner ever since the 4th ult. For seven days he lived with his captors in a cave. After that the brigands, knowing they were pursued, moved from place to place every night, and concealed themselves in a wood by day. According to one account, the ransom of Mr. Rose is said to have cost him £4000.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has passed the Government Bills respecting the monetary system in Holland. The mixed standard with a suspension of coinage is thereby provisionally maintained, and the faculty is given to the Minister of Finance to sell silver and buy gold according to circumstances. With regard to the Indian colonies, a silver and gold standard is introduced, the gold coin being limited to ten-florin pieces only. The Government of the Dutch Indies is not empowered to sell silver, but it may limit the importation of foreign gold officially set down in the tariff.

## BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has re-elected all the former members of the Bureau.

Much excitement has been created in Brussels in consequence of M. Bara's motion for an inquiry into the elections at Antwerp and Bruges having been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. Bands of students marched through the streets, yesterday week, shouting "Down with the Ministry!"

## GERMANY.

Lord Salisbury arrived at Berlin on Wednesday week. He was received at the railway station by Mr. MacDonnell, First Secretary of the British Embassy, and at once proceeded to the Kaiserhof Hotel. He called the same evening, soon after his arrival, on Prince Bismarck (who had previously been with the Emperor), and remained with the Imperial Chancellor till about a quarter-past eleven o'clock at night. On Thursday morning the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck again conferred together; and the Chancellor received the Envoy a second time. After seeing also Lord Odo Russell, the Marquis had, at one o'clock, an interview with the Emperor, which lasted half an hour. At 3 p.m. Prince Bismarck paid a visit to the Marquis at his hotel, and remained with him for three quarters of an hour. After the Prince's departure the Turkish Ambassador, Edhem Pasha, called upon the Marquis, and stayed with him for half an hour. Lady Salisbury received a visit from the Crown Princess at a quarter past two that afternoon. In the evening the Marquis and Marchioness went to dinner with Prince Bismarck. The Marquis was subsequently received by the Crown Princess, at Potsdam. A dinner, given by Prince Bismarck in honour of the English Envoy, included, besides the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and their two children, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, Herr von Bülow (Secretary of State), with his wife, and Herr von Radowits (the German Envoy at Athens) and his wife. The English party left, on Friday morning, for Vienna.

In the German Parliament, on Monday, the bill for the introduction of the Civil Code was read the second time and adopted in the form proposed by the committee. The House also began the debate upon the second reading of the Penal Code Bill, and passed the general provisions and the first seventeen clauses likewise as draughted by the committee. Up to Wednesday evening 132 clauses as draughted by the committee had been passed. One of the clauses, by which it is enacted that no publisher, printer, or contributor to a newspaper shall be compelled to give evidence in a court of law in any case when the responsible editor holds himself answerable for the offence, was carried by a large majority, notwithstanding the opposition of the Federal Commissioners.

The German National Liberal party met, on Monday, at Berlin, to consider whether the country ought to take part in the Paris Exhibition; but no one spoke in favour of that course, and no vote was taken on the subject.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Lord Salisbury arrived at Vienna on Friday night, last week, and was received at the railway station by Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, and the members of the Embassy. The English Envoy's audience with the Emperor next day lasted from two to 2.30 p.m. He then conferred with Count Andrássy until 5.30 p.m. A Court dinner was given at 6 p.m., at which the noble Marquis, with his secretaries, Sir A. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), together with the staff of the Embassy and the Ministers (Count Andrássy, Prince von Auersperg, Herr von Bylandt, and Baron von Hofmann), were present. Later in the evening there was a soirée at the British Embassy in honour of the Marquis, which was attended by the Ministers and the members of the foreign diplomatic body at Vienna. Lord Salisbury took his departure at noon.

In the sitting of the Hungarian Diet, yesterday week, the general debate upon the Budget was brought to a close, and a resolution was adopted by a large majority to proceed to the discussion of the separate clauses. M. Simonyi withdrew his motion proposing that the Chamber should declare its views upon the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the Eastern Question.

We hear from Vienna that the National Bank has finally rejected the propositions of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments for the following reasons:—First, because a sound banking policy was impossible, owing to the dualistic character of the institution; secondly, because no control of the management of the common banking capital was expected, which, chiefly in Hungary, would lead to abuses; thirdly, because of the Government influence over the bank; fourthly, because of the disproportionate influence of Hungary over the bank; fifthly, because of the excessive limitation of the powers of the common managing committee. There has been much excitement at Vienna, because it is thought that without an agreement on the Austro-Hungarian Bank question no renewal of the political compromise with Hungary is possible.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg and Moscow alone have, it is announced, subscribed the amount required for the new Russian loan.

Two Imperial ukases have been promulgated at St. Petersburg—the first regulating the payment of customs duties on and after Jan. 1, 1877 (O.S.); the second, relieving from responsibility all persons who have undertaken the delivery of merchandise at an early date, and are, through the limitation of the goods traffic on the railways, unable to fulfil their contract.

According to the report of the Imperial Comptroller-General for the year 1875, the surplus of revenue amounted to nearly 28,000,000 roubles, and the reduction of expenditure to nearly 13,000,000, giving the Treasury an available residue of over 40,000,000 roubles towards the Budget of 1876. An increase of 18,000,000 roubles was shown by the revenue of 1875, as compared with that of the year preceding.

## ROUMANIA.

M. Rosette has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Metropolitan Archbishop has been elected President of the Senate, and Prince Joan Ghika and M. Cogelniceanu Vice-Presidents.

## EGYPT.

The Session of the Assembly of Delegates was opened by the Khedive on Thursday week.

The joint formation of an Egyptian National Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, has been proposed by the Khedive to the Bank of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank.

## AMERICA.

President Grant, in answer to a request of the Governor of South Carolina for assistance, has issued an order to the Secretary of War directing him to afford the aid of the Federal forces to sustain the Governor against domestic violence. A protest has been sent to President Grant by the leading Democrats in South Carolina against the Federal troops being placed under the command of the Governor of the State. The protest declares that there is not the slightest danger of any disturbance being caused by the Democrats.

The South Carolina Legislature met on Tuesday morning. A body of Federal troops took possession of the State House the previous night, and the Democratic members elected for Edgefield and Laurens counties, whose election had been ignored by the returning board on the ground of fraud, were denied admission by the doorkeepers. Thereupon all the Democrats, numbering sixty-four, withdrew, and read a protest to the people outside, denouncing the usurpation of the United States, and stating their purpose not to offer any resistance, but to appeal to the people of the country. The Republican members, comprising five whites and fifty-four negroes, claimed to be a quorum, and organised the Legislature. The Democratic representatives, with two Republicans, are reported to have met at a public hall in Columbia, and to have organised themselves as a legislative body, and to claim recognition as the lawful Legislature of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has entered judgment for contempt against the Returning Board, condemning each member to 1500 dols. fine and imprisonment. All five members of the board were arrested on Saturday evening and put in gaol at Columbia.

Wade Hampton's house, near Columbia, has been burnt by incendiaries, the family narrowly escaping.

Testimony to outrages committed by negro voters, and to measures of intimidation having been used towards them, was, on Wednesday, given by witnesses examined before the Louisiana Board of Canvassers.

General Sherman's annual military report has been issued, and announces that the United States Army numbers 25,000 men, in satisfactory condition, and well distributed for the purpose of maintaining peace throughout the country. The firmness and prudence of the troops in the Southern States is praised, and General Sherman anticipates the speedy close of the Indian war.

The surrender of a defaulting bank official from New York has been refused by the magistrates of St. John's, New Brunswick, on the ground of the non-existence of an extradition treaty with the United States.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian papers publish a press despatch from Brisbane, stating that Budson's party, which arrived at Georgetown on Sept. 20, report splendid grazing country between Port Darwin and the Roper south-easterly, especially the country watered by the rivers Catherine and Mary. About 150 miles after crossing the Roper they came across about 200 miles of barren country, very badly grassed; thence to Burketown the country was good, but liable to floods. Very few natives were seen. The distance travelled is estimated at 1000 miles.

The population of Queensland, according to the Census of May last, was 173,180. The live stock numbered last year 7,209,313 sheep, 1,805,210 horned cattle, 120,761 horses, and 46,167 swine. The quantity of wool shipped was 20,145,914 lb., valued at £1,366,030. The land under crop was 77,347 acres. There were 13,459 acres under sugar-cane. The imports amounted to £3,194,342, and the exports to £3,608,331. The revenue for the year 1875-6 was £1,263,268, and the expenditure, irrespective of loan account, £1,314,931. Queensland has 282 miles of railway open, and about 150 miles in course of construction. At present telegraph lines extend 4600½ miles, the mileage of the wires being 6058. The aggregate attendance of children in the State primary schools is 33,643.

The *Times* has reason to believe that Sir Richard Temple is to succeed Sir Philip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay.

The names of 132 young women have been entered as students of the Faculty of Medicine at St. Petersburg.

An exhibition of fans is to open at Munich on Nov. 1, 1877. It will last three months, and will comprise contributions from all countries.

A statue of Prince Bismarck is to be erected at Cologne. Herr Friz Schafer has been intrusted with the execution, and is engaged to deliver it in sufficient time to admit of its being unveiled early in 1878.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, on the retirement of Sir Henry Barkly, whose term of office expires in December.

No change in the state of affairs respecting the blockade of Dahomey is reported in the news just received from the Gold Coast. The King is understood to have massed a large army at Whydah to repel any attack.

Mr. Sproat, late Agent-General for British Columbia, has been appointed joint Commissioner by the Canadian and British Columbian Governments to settle the long-pending controversy respecting Indian lands in the province.

General di Cesnola's Collection of Cypriot Antiquities, has been sold to the New York Museum, which has obtained not only the treasure of Kurium but 180 tons of other antiquities, for the sum of £12,000.

The Academy of Sciences at Geneva has divided the quinquennial prize of encouragement, 5000f., between Dr. Charles Scarpetta and M. Alexandre Stefanucci-Ala, an engineer, for essays on, respectively, the best way of ventilating hospitals and how to measure the height of mountains by the barometer.

The new ship Nairnshire took her final departure from the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, last Saturday, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board the following number of emigrants—viz., 62 married people, 72 single men, 51 single women, 53 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 6 infants, making a total of 244 souls.

The following vessels were dispatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand with emigrants during November:—The Wiltshire, with 282 emigrants for Canterbury, New Zealand, and the Oxford, with 239 for Auckland. Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the Dunedin, which sailed from Glasgow on Aug. 27 last with 286 emigrants for Otago, after a quick passage of eighty days.

Sheriff-Substitute Clark has been recommended to the Queen for the office of Sheriff of Lanarkshire.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A good collection of pictures, foreign and native, is now on view at Mr. Arthur Tooth's Gallery, 5, Haymarket.

The Lord Mayor has been presented by a number of his friends and neighbours in West Essex with a service of plate, as a mark of respect on his attaining to the civic chair.

We are requested to state that the title for to-day's (Saturday's) free lecture at South Kensington is changed. It is to be on the Tropical Forests of Hampshire, by Mr. J. S. Gardner.

Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, has been unanimously elected full surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. John Simon, C.B., F.R.S.

At the opening meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday, a paper was read by Mr. Fowler, F.S.A., of Wakefield, on The Decay of Glass, with remarks, incidentally, on its composition and texture.

Lord Carnarvon presided, yesterday week, at a gathering of Masons at the Freemasons' Hall, when a testimonial was presented to the Grand Secretary, Mr. J. Harvey Hall, in recognition of his services.

Mr. McDougall presided, yesterday week, over the fifth general meeting of the Emma Silver Mining Company, at which a resolution was carried approving the course adopted by the board with reference to the American suits, and urging their vigorous prosecution.

A final meeting of the executive committee of the fund which has lately been collected in the City for the relief of the sufferers by the war in the East was held at the Mansion House on Monday. The balance-sheet, as certified by Messrs. Turquand, showed that the total receipts were £17,250 6s. 10d., and the expenses of collection £1433, of which £1239 had been spent on advertising.

The prize of £20 offered by Archdeacon Hessey, preacher to Gray's Inn, to the student of that society who should pass the best examination in the first book of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," and Butler's "Sermon on Human Nature," has been gained by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, B.A. (and scholar) of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Thomas is also "Bacon" scholar (1875) of his inn.

The court of the Goldsmith's Company have voted £500 in aid of the fund for extending the buildings of the University of Edinburgh, and £100 towards the funds of the London Fever Hospital. The company's annual expenditure of their general corporate funds, quite irrespective of any charity foundation for educational purposes, according to the *City Press*, now amounts to nearly £6000 a year.

The Gibson Gallery of Sculpture at the Royal Academy of Arts is open to the public free every day (Sundays excepted), from eleven a.m. till four p.m., until further notice. The gallery, which has been for some years a matter of anxious consideration to the Academy, is an apartment, about fifty feet long by twenty feet wide, at the top story of Burlington House, entered at the east end of the great Diploma Gallery.

In presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company, on Wednesday, Mr. Goschen, M.P., pointed out that the result of the year's operations depended mainly on the prices ruling at the spring sales; and, as it was impossible to say what these would be, the directors did not, under all the circumstances, feel justified in recommending an interim dividend. He believed that the depression in prices would not be permanent.

The debenture-holders of the Royal Horticultural Society, at a meeting convened by the committee appointed in August last and held, last week, in the council-room of the society, South Kensington, passed a resolution declining to authorise the surrender of the lease of the gardens to her Majesty's Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, on terms mentioned in a letter of Nov. 2, 1876, or to surrender the lease unless provision be made for the payment of the debenture debt.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of November) was 81,680, of whom 37,415 were in workhouses, and 44,265 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 2776, 11,102, and 20,932 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 464 were men, 143 women, and 22 children.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was reported from the engineer that a settlement had occurred for a length of 300 ft. of the Chelsea Embankment opposite the new Chelsea Pier. He attributed it to the foundations of the embankment having become honeycombed and undermined and the foreshore lowered by the withdrawal by the Thames Conservators of the piles of the old Cadogan Pier. The report was referred back to the committee, with authority to confer with the Conservators on the subject.

Sir Rutherford Alcock presided, on Monday, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which papers were read showing the recent explorations in Central Africa which had been conducted by Colonel Gordon. In the course of the subsequent discussion, attention was called to some passages in Mr. H. M. Stanley's letters descriptive of his treatment of the natives; but the president, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, concurred in expressing an opinion that the matter was not one of which the society could take formal notice.

Mr. James J. Cadworth was on Thursday presented, by the directors of the South-Eastern Railway, in the board-room of the company, at London Bridge, with a silver tea and coffee service, "as a token of their regard and esteem on his resignation of the office of locomotive engineer, which he had held for a period of thirty-one years." The officers and staff have also subscribed towards a testimonial for Mr. Cadworth a considerable sum, which has been expended in the purchase of a gold watch and other valuable articles.

The last meeting of the London School Board, which was elected three years ago, was held on Wednesday. The sitting was devoted chiefly to the disposal of all the most pressing business on the paper. In addition to this, votes of thanks were passed to all the officers of the board, from Sir Charles Reed and Sir Edmund Currie, the chairman and vice-chairman, downwards. The triennial elections to the London School Board took place in the ten divisions of the metropolis on Thursday, the poll being open from eight in the morning until eight in the evening. The results of the elections were not known when we went to press.

The new Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday morning. The new Bishop has been Archdeacon of Chester since 1871, and also Rector of Northenden, near Manchester. The Bishops of London, Chester, and Carlisle, and the (Suffragan) Bishop of Dover assisted his Grace the Primate in the consecration. The Bishop of Calcutta took an oath of

canonical obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, and the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, and Colombo are declared by the Letters Patent and by the Act of Consecration to be the suffragans of and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta (as Metropolitan) for the time being.

There was a considerable decrease in the death-rate in London last week. There were 2367 births and 1504 deaths registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 10 and the deaths 201 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 18.3 to 28.2, declined under the influence of the milder weather to 22.5. The deaths included 43 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 184 deaths were referred, against 169 and 205 in the two preceding weeks.

A large meeting of Egyptian bondholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, to receive from Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., an explanation of the results of his mission to the Khedive, and the steps taken by him to secure to the bondholders their rights in accordance with the decree incidental to the respective loans. The most important point in his statement was that, in concert with M. Joubert, and with the approval of the Khedive, it has been arranged that, for the next nine years, 6 per cent interest will be paid instead of 7 per cent; at the end of which time, when, by the process of redemption and the action of a sinking fund, the debt will have been reduced, the full payment of 7 per cent will be resumed. This announcement was received with cheers. A resolution, tendering the warmest thanks of the bondholders to Mr. Goschen and to M. Joubert, the representative of the French creditors, was unanimously voted.

The Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway, having passed the Board of Trade inspection, was opened for passengers last week—Lord Muncaster attending. The railway is constructed on a gauge of 3 ft. only, the line beginning at the Ravenglass station of the Furness Railway, and ending at the village.

At Letcombe Regis, near Wantage, there is an instructive collection of natural substances useful as food or in manufactures, with specimens of natural history, the shells forming a separate class, and of mineralogy; and with some ethnological curiosities, weapons, and implements, pottery and household utensils of different races. This collection—a catalogue of which is printed—has been formed by Mr. S. W. Silver, who resides at Letcombe, and is the head of the well-known firm in Cornhill, agents and outfitters for emigration, and publishers of several books and journals upon the subject of colonisation. His business occupations and extensive connections had, of course, given Mr. Silver large opportunities of gaining a minute acquaintance with such objects and procuring specimens of them. We hope some day to have a Colonial Museum in London.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the educational board in connection with the locomotive and carriage works of the Great Western Railway, on Thursday week, at Swindon. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., addressing the large assemblage, said that mechanics' institutions such as that existing at Swindon were a great advantage to everyone who belonged to them, a great credit to the men who supported them, and a very great benefit to the neighbourhood in which they were situated. God speed such institutions, for they were founded on principles which deserved such assistance. Their bases were so broad, wise, and liberal that there was no room for sectarian differences or other petty miserable dissensions. They taught the great principle of self-reliance, and were founded on those of brotherly love and of universal charity. The hon. gentleman then referred to the benefit arising from the interchange of thought, feeling, and sentiment between class and class, and concluded by pointing out that only by persevering exertions could these institutions be made to contribute to intellectual progress and human advancement.

Captain Nares and the other officers of the Arctic exploring ships *Alert* and *Discovery* have, with Captain Allen Young, of the *Pandora*, been entertained at several banquets within the past fortnight; and are shortly to join the Lord Mayor in drinking from the "Loving Cup" at the Mansion House. On Thursday week, a banquet was given in honour of the distinguished explorers at the Greenwich Royal Naval College, Captain Cleveland being in the chair; on Saturday last they were entertained at the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, Captain W. S. Brown presiding at the banquet; and, on Tuesday night, a dinner in their honour was given by Captain Brandreth and the officers of H.M.S. *Excellent*. The banquet given in honour of the same gallant voyagers by Sir Leopold McClintock, Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, had been succeeded by the Mayor of Portsmouth's banquet, which festivity having been fixed for Thursday, her Majesty graciously changed the date for her reception of Captain Nares (who receives the honour of knighthood from the Queen in person) from Thursday to Friday of the present week. Her Majesty has also signified her commands that a medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who were serving on board the *Alert* and *Discovery* during the Arctic Expedition, and on board the yacht *Pandora* in her voyage to the Arctic regions in 1876.

Mr. Arthur Arnold gave a lecture on Persia, on Monday evening, to the members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. After some preliminary remarks, he said it was noteworthy that the conquests of Russia in Central Asia have, so far from adding to the wealth of the empire, become burdensome to the revenue. Mr. Arnold gave some particulars of his recent travels from the Caspian Sea to Teheran, and Ispahan, and thence proceeded to speak of British interests in Persia. From Ispahan, the central city of Persia, it is, he said, far less difficult to ride northwards to the Caspian than southwards to the Persian Gulf. And as it is with travellers, so it is with goods. Owing to the easier access from the north, and to the proximity of Russia, her imports are pressing southwards to the exclusion of English manufactures from the markets of Persia. Persia is subject to Russian influence in the north and to British influence in the south; but English trade is in danger of being beaten back to the coasts of the Persian Gulf by Russia unless some better road is opened for the conveyance of goods to Ispahan. Russia has great advantage over England in this respect. The north gate of Persia is entirely in her keeping; and the proposal to carry her commerce to the chief towns of Persia by a railway, to be constructed with English gold, implied (the lecturer said) either great ignorance of the nature and consequences of the work or astounding confidence in the unselfish disposition of Englishmen. For English interests, it was very desirable to improve the means of communication in the north; and Mr. Arnold, believing that railways would not be profitable in any part of Persia, thought the best scheme was that which proposed to utilise the Karun river.

## H.M.S. TOURMALINE.

The *Tourmaline*, 14, screw steam-corvette, 1864 tons, recently built by Messrs. Raylton Dickson and Co., of Middlesborough, was commissioned at Sheerness by Captain Francis W. Sullivan, C.B., as flagship on the West Coast of Africa, and has sailed for her destination. The commander of this ship, Commodore Sullivan, is ordered to relieve the present Commodore of the station, Captain Sir W. N. H. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., of the *Active*, that vessel having been ordered home.

The *Tourmaline* may be regarded as a typical vessel of the class of fast-sailing unarmoured corvettes, of which several others are now building, and are likely to prove some of the most useful vessels of our Navy, more especially with regard to the protection of our colonies and our commerce in foreign seas.

The *Tourmaline* has been constructed at Middlesborough-on-Tees, by Messrs. Raylton Dixon and Co., and was delivered by them to the Admiralty about four months ago. She is a particularly handsome vessel, with clipper bow, and heavily rigged, so as to have great sailing power. She will also be able to maintain a speed of about thirteen knots per hour under steam alone. Her framework is of iron, and she is flanked with two thicknesses of East India teak, the bottom of the vessel being coppered. Her armament consists of twelve 64-pounder guns, mounted on slides, and her bow and stern ports are so arranged that she has a direct line of fire both ahead and astern. The engines, which are on the horizontal compound principle, are of 2150 effective horse power, and have been constructed by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The *Tourmaline* made her official trial-trip on the 9th inst., with very satisfactory results, the average speed attained being 12.62 knots. The full circle to starboard was made in 6 min. 35 sec., and to port in 7 min. 31 sec. With such favourable results, it was considered unnecessary to make any trial with half-boiler power.

This being the first vessel fitted with the new wrought-iron iron slides for the 64-pounder guns, in place of the old truck-carriages, three rounds of shell were fired to test the invention, with most satisfactory results.

Our illustration is from a sketch of the vessel taken, at Sheerness, by Mr. H. P. Neville, marine artist, of Hartlepool.

The entire cavalry brigade stationed at Aldershot, consisting of the 5th Lancers, 8th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, were engaged in reconnaissance and outpost duty, on Wednesday, under Major-General Wardlaw, C.B.

The committee of the Manchester School of Art have bought a site in Cavendish-street (adjoining the Chorlton Townhall), and intend to build a new school of art, at a total cost of about £25,000.

The Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Trade, and the Corporation of Trinity House have received, through the London committee of the Brussels Exhibition, the diplomas and medals of the first class for their collections of objects and models of objects used in the saving and protection of life.

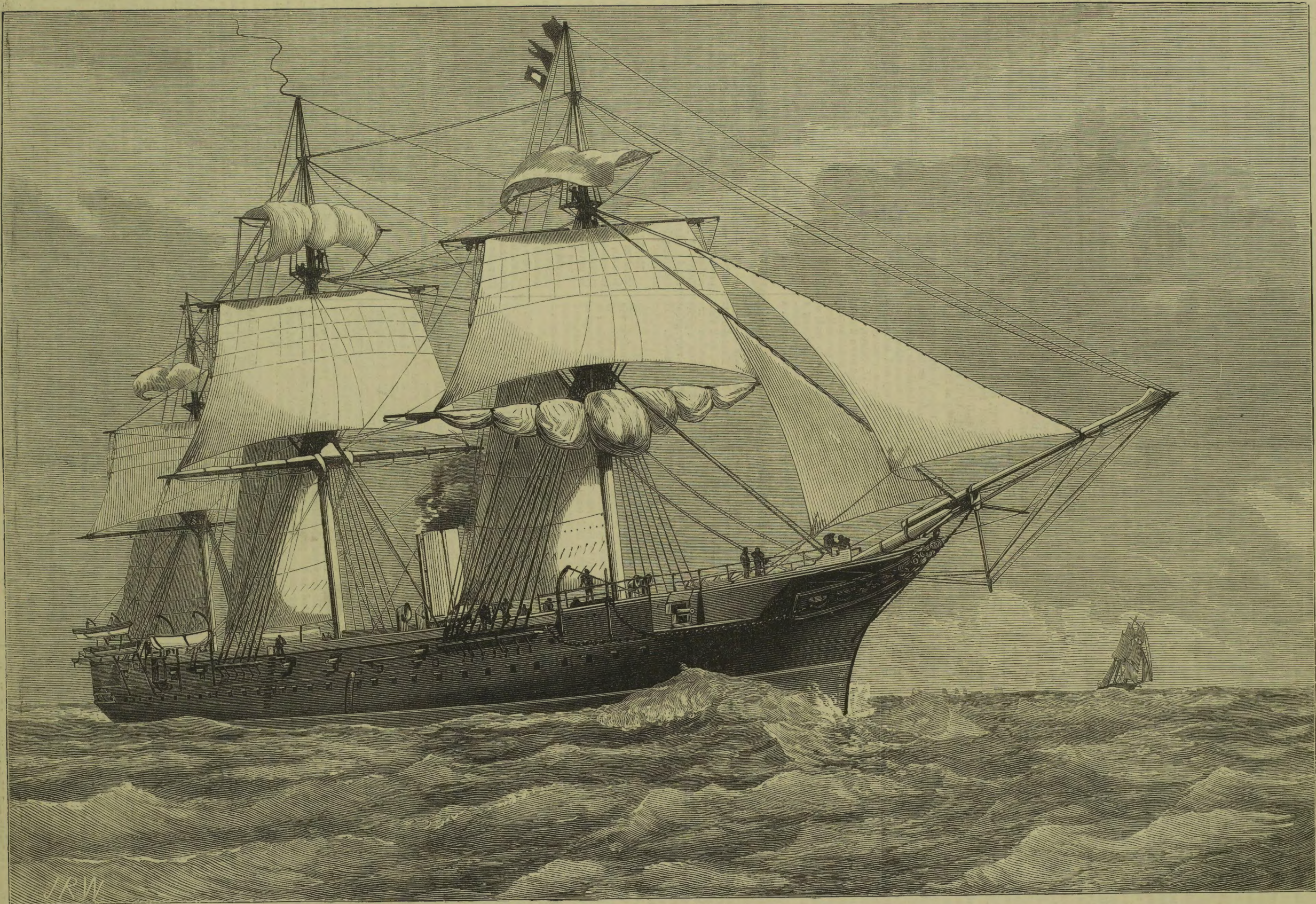
The annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held in Manchester on Wednesday, the Mayor presiding. Mr. Jacob Bright, who was one of the speakers, addressed himself almost exclusively to a reply to the speech delivered in the House of Commons last Session by Mr. John Bright, when the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill was under consideration. Mr. Forsyth has resigned the charge of this measure in favour of Mr. Jacob Bright.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., was, on Monday, admitted to the freedom of the city of Aberdeen. In acknowledging the honour, he spoke at considerable length upon the Eastern Question. He said he wished to remove the impression that appeared to have been created by his speech at Bradford, that he gave a general approval to all the Government had done. It was absolutely essential, in order to avoid war, that there should be an agreement between Russia and England. The difficulty in the way of such an agreement arose from an unfounded suspicion of Russia. The greater part of the speech was devoted to a consideration of the arguments which justify Russia in her course, which course Mr. Forster believes is the same that England would take if she was in her position. He thought there was no reason for the distrust of Russia which prevailed in some quarters. The chief difficulty before us now was whether Turkey would give satisfactory guarantees; and it was very unfortunate that Lord Beaconsfield, in speaking of the independence of Turkey, had said nothing of the guarantees that would be required from her. He should oppose to the utmost a war for the purpose of preserving the power of Turkey over her Christian subjects.

Elizabeth Coxeter, who is said to have nearly attained the age of 102 years, died on Monday in one of King John's almshouses, Newbury, of which she had been an inmate many years. Mrs. Coxeter was born on Feb. 1, 1775, and in her fourteenth year she heard John Wesley preach at Witney. In 1792 she married Mr. Coxeter, who, on behalf of Sir J. Throgmorton, undertook and carried out the remarkable feat on June 25, 1811, of manufacturing wool into cloth and making a coat for Sir J. Throgmorton's use between the hours of sunrise and sunset. This event occurred at Greenham Mills, Newbury, and the achievement was celebrated by rejoicings, in which 5000 persons participated. The old lady retained her mental faculties until very recently.—A correspondent calls attention to the extraordinary list of old folk whose deaths are recorded in the *Stamford Mercury* of the 24th ult. The numbers and ages are as follow:—Thirty-two men and women between 70 and 80, number of years 2368; twenty-eight men and women between 80 and 90, number of years 2360; five men and women between 90 and 100, number of years 463; and one woman of 100 years of age: the total number of persons being sixty-six, and of years 5291, giving an average of eighty years.

We are officially informed that the Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, to the Government of Ceylon, from which the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., will retire early in next year. Her Majesty has further approved the following appointments—viz., Mr. C. H. Kortright, Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, to be Governor of British Guiana. Mr. Samuel Rowe, C.M.G., Administrator of the Gambia, to be Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements. The Queen has also approved the appointment of Mr. Sanford Freeling, C.M.G., lately Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, to be Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in the East Indies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir William Muir; and Major-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Major-General Sir Henry Wylie Norman. The appointment of Archdeacon Johnson to the bishopric of Calcutta is also gazetted.





H.M.S. TOURMALINE, THE NEW FLAGSHIP OF THE WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.





CHINESE ITINERANT BARBERS.



## The Extra Supplement.

### "THE POST OF THE DESERT."

In this fine picture by Horace Vernet, one of his scenes of spacious Africa, so long the dream of French military ambition, we behold the man and beast of the Desert, pursuing a lonely track across its vast width, bearing a message or bag of letters to some remote station or dwelling of mankind. That singular animal which has been called "the ship of the Desert," and which is certainly as good as a locomotive steam-engine for travelling where no rails have yet been laid, could not be dispensed with for such lines of inland traffic. Its performances are wonderful; the "mahari," which is the most esteemed species of camel among the Arabs and Moors, has amazing strength and speed. Its ordinary day's march is thirty or forty leagues, more than a hundred miles, continued day after day; but one has been known, within twenty-four hours, to accomplish the journey from Tripoli to Rhadames, which is above one hundred leagues. They sometimes fall by the way and perish, as is shown by their bleached skeletons lying many years in the sand, after the vultures have devoured their flesh and entrails. The well-mounted rider has no fear, in ordinary circumstances, of these long solitary courses, equipped as he is with a bottle of water, a store of food, and a tobacco-pipe, for his personal refreshment, and with a short gun and sharp sword for the repulse of a possible foe. A swinging, striding trot, which covers the ground with great rapidity, and which never tires the loose-limbed quadruped more than a slow walk, serves to convey this Hassan or Abdallah whither he has to go. His way is marked by cairns or piles of small stones, visible at frequent intervals, where every preceding passenger has deposited a stone, adding to the memorial heap for the benefit of travellers wanting guidance in time to come.

### CHINESE ITINERANT BARBERS.

This example of the popular daily life and personal habits of that multitudinous nation which dwells in the Farthest East has been copied for our Engraving from a photograph by Mr. W. Saunders, of Shanghai, who has thrown such truthful light, by his optic lens and camera, upon so many interesting scenes in China. With regard to the subject in hand, though a couple of barbers are indispensably employed, there is no barbarism in the customs of the respectable Chinese, so far as concerns their treatment of the hair and beard. It is, on the contrary, from a general anxiety to maintain in their capillary condition the reputed high standard of domestic and national civilisation, that every citizen of the upper or middle classes takes care to have his face and head, all except the stately tail, punctually shorn of nature's weedy growth. He would otherwise be considered to figure as a rough, uncultured savage in the eyes of native society, and might even be called to account for such indecent negligence by a magistrate of police. The operation of easy shaving is usually performed by these skilful professional artists, who go their morning rounds, entering the houses of their customers in turn, bringing with them a pail of hot water, placed over their portable stove, a set of dry towels, slung upon the upright rods that serve for its conveyance, a few pieces of moistened clay-paste or unctuous fuller's earth, no bad substitute for soap, and the broad-bladed keen-edged razors, for adroit depilatory execution upon the heads of the people. It is a good steady trade, as the Chinese are not given to sudden whims and caprices or changes of fashion in this matter, like some of our own countrymen who let their moustaches and chin-tufts grow wild for a mere freak, and sacrifice them, in the next month, to thoughts of stricter soberness. There are diverse modes of wearing the long tail at the back of the Chinaman's head, either plaited and hanging down the back, or tied in a lump, or twisted thrice around the head like a natural turban. But to lack the tail itself would be thought a real disgrace.

### THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.

The eighth annual assault of arms of the London Athletic Club was held in St. James's Hall, on the evening of Wednesday week. The hall was crowded, and great interest was taken in the various performances, which consisted of boxing and fencing, sword, cutlass, and bayonet exercises; Indian club, quarter-staff, and horizontal bar exhibitions; wrestling, tug of war, and other feats of strength or skill. All was good; the greatest enthusiasm, however, was aroused by the cutlass exercise between some bluejackets of H.M.S. President—viz., Instructor Jones, chief gunner's mate; Holbrook, gunner's mate; Kelly, boatswain's mate; McCracken, quartermaster; Mahoney, captain of the forecabin; George, captain of the mainmast; Turner, captain of the foretop; Pankhurst, coxswain of the launch; Hackett, captain of the quarter-deck men. These men certainly went through the attack and defence practice in excellent style, and thoroughly deserved the applause they received. The programme was very full; but the interest in the events never flagged, and Messrs. Waddell may be congratulated on the great success of the meeting. The band of the 1st Life Guards played at intervals throughout the evening.

### THE ALDGATE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY STATION.

City gentlemen will find a convenience in the opening of the last section of the Metropolitan Railway, from Bishopsgate station to Aldgate. The Metropolitan Railway Company have now gone as far as their Act empowers them, and whether the new inner circle railway from Aldgate under Fenchurch-street to the Mansion House station will ever be completed remains to be seen. The extension just made is not more than half a mile in length; about three parts of the distance are under ground. Difficulties were met with in the construction of the line. The walls of some of the immense tea warehouses of the St. Katherine Dock Company, 86 ft. high and 4 ft. thick, had to be "underpinned," and deeper foundations put in for them; but this work was successfully carried out without the slightest injury to the buildings. In spite of all obstacles, the diversion of nine great sewers, and the construction of a large sewer, 5 ft. by 3 ft., beneath the rails along the whole length of the line, the works were commenced on March 1, and have been completed. The excavations were just outside where the old City walls stood, and a few Roman relics were found. Outside the new station, 20 ft. below the surface, was discovered an immense deposit of bullocks' horns, cartloads of which were removed and sold. No other bones were with them, and how they came there in such numbers is a mystery.

There are plenty of openings for ventilation along the new line. Aldgate station is the lightest and airiest station along the line. The glass roof extends half the length of the platform; the other half length is covered by narrower roofs supported on wooden pillars rising from the platforms themselves. The front of the station is in High-street, Aldgate, a door or two from the old Church of St. Botolph, and opposite to the

Minories. The situation of the terminus is most convenient and will bring the company a large amount of business. Within a short distance are the London and the St. Katharine's Docks, Fenchurch and Leadenhall streets, the Commercial-road, and the densely-populated neighbourhoods of White-chapel and Tower-hill. Thus the eastern extremity of the City and the best business parts of the East-End, will be brought within a few minutes' journey of Holborn and the west end of London, the Great Northern, Great Western, Midland, and Chatham and Dover Railways. The increase in the fares to Aldgate will only be a penny per ticket. All the trains of the Metropolitan Railway Company will run through to the new station, except the Great Western main-line trains, which are few in number. A marble tablet in the Aldgate station records the fact that the last extension of the Metropolitan Railway was commenced on March 1, 1876, and gives the names of Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the company, and his fellow-directors; the general manager, Mr. Myles Fenton; Mr. Brady, the engineer; and Messrs. Lucas and Aird, contractors.

### THE LATE DUKE OF SALDANHA.

The death of the Portuguese Ambassador in London was recorded in our Obituary last week. He was just eighty-six years of age, and had led a very active and adventurous public life. In the protracted struggle, which began fifty years ago, between the partisans of the infant Queen, Donna Maria, whose father had become Emperor of Brazil, and those of her usurping uncle, Don Miguel, the Duke of Saldanha played a conspicuous part. He was head of the Portuguese Government in 1846, and again from 1851 to 1856; and he made a desperate attempt to regain power, by a military insurrection, in 1870. Saldanha was a man of restless personal ambition, whose conduct often gave trouble to his country, but he rendered important services, at an early period to the present reigning dynasty, which is that of the descendants of Don Pedro, by his daughter's marriage with Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. There will be a grand public funeral at the Court of Lisbon, to which Saldanha's body is sent in a Portuguese ship of war. It lay in state, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, at the residence of the Portuguese Legation, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square; and on Thursday it was at the French Catholic chapel in King-street, for the performance of a Requiem and the Mass.

Our portrait of the Duke of Saldanha is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, of Regent-street.

### THE LATE MR. GEORGE MOORE.

The death of this benevolent and public-spirited citizen of London is much regretted. It took place at Carlisle, on Tuesday week, as mentioned in the last Obituary, from the hurts caused by a runaway horse knocking him down in the street. Mr. Moore had a country house near Carlisle, being a native of Cumberland. He had been fifty years in London, employed in the business of that great firm, now styled Copestake, Moore, and Crampton, manufacturers of lace and sewn muslin, in Bow-churchyard. He never sought, or would accept, the honours of municipal or Parliamentary election; but he was a most active and liberal supporter of all good works in religion, charity, and popular instruction. Among the many good institutions which owe their existence or success to Mr. Moore may be named the Commercial Travellers' Orphan School, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, a special branch of the Female Mission Among Fallen Women, the Little Boys' Home, and the Field-lane Ragged Schools. He had also for many years shared in conducting a truly Christian experiment for the private reformation of thieves. Finding the neighbourhood of Somers Town in a very neglected and forlorn condition, six or seven years ago, he built a church and schools there. While carrying on these good works in the great city where he had made his fortune and his home, he constantly worked for the benefit of his native county, rebuilding schools, finding proper masters for them, and adding liberally to the scanty livings of churches. He was one of the leading members of the private committee appointed by Dr. Tait, when Bishop of London, for the bill for the union of City benefices; and he was a commissioner from the same Bishop, in 1861, to inquire into the fund raised by a clergyman at the East-End for the relief of "Londoners over the Border." With Colonel Stuart Wortley, Mr. George Moore laboured in distributing the Paris Relief Fund subscribed by the City of London, and, by his ability and firmness of purpose, did much to relieve the terrible distress. His funeral on Saturday, at Allhallows Church, Wigton, near his own mansion of Whitehall, was attended by a large number of the Cumberland gentry, headed by Lord Muncester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Mr. Johnson, of Castlesteads, the High Sheriff. The Archbishop of York was one of the pallbearers, with Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., Colonel Henderson, Mr. S. Copestake, Mr. F. S. Reed, and Mr. S. P. Foster. The Bishop of Carlisle, with the Rev. Canon Reeve, took part in the service. The Bishop, in preaching a funeral sermon at Carlisle Cathedral, on Sunday forenoon, spoke very fully and fervently of Mr. Moore's Christian life; and the Dean of Carlisle, on Sunday afternoon, referred again to the subject. At St. John's Church, Keswick, the Rev. Canon Battersby, and the Vicar of Wigton, the Rev. Mr. Schnibben, in his parish church, likewise spoke of the excellent man departed. The committees and secretaries of many London charitable institutions have presented to Mrs. Moore their addresses of condolence.

The Portrait of Mr. Moore is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Cheapside.

### THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION MEDAL.

As the Great International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in connection with the Centenary Festival of the United States Declaration of Independence, has lately been closed, we give an illustration of the Medal which is bestowed on the exhibitors by the "Centennial Commission," under their appointment from Congress. The medal was designed and the dies were manufactured by Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Boston. Its principal figure, sculptured in relief on the disk, is that of America, seated in dignified security, with a factory or warehouse behind her, and with emblems of the Fine Arts and a bust of the President placed in front of her; she rests one hand upon a shield displaying the Eagle with the Stars and Stripes, while she gives a wreath of victory to the most deserving artists and artisans. The Four Quarters of the World are personified in four separate medallions.

### THE LATE SIGNOR TAMBURINI.

This eminent Italian vocalist, who died at Nice about a fortnight since, was one of the favourite performers on the opera stage in London some quarter of a century ago. Antonio Tamburini was born at Faenza, in the Romagna, in March, 1800. His early career in Italy, between twenty and thirty years of age, gained him a considerable reputation. A bass

voice, singularly soft and sweet in tone, was characterised by extreme flexibility, and proved capable of executing tenor parts with surprising apparent ease and freedom. To this rare faculty as a singer, with perfect mastery of the art, Tamburini added the talent of a good actor, more especially in comedy, which made him an excellent Don Giovanni or Figaro. He was most at home in the compositions of his own countrymen, Rossini and Bellini, and in their lighter parts, also in the operas of Donizetti. The original representation of several of these works is associated with the names of Lablache, Rubini, and Tamburini, as many of us, now past middle age, can still remember with pleasure. After the failure of his voice, Tamburini retired from public life, and has dwelt many years at Sévres, near Paris. His portrait is engraved from the photograph by M. Pierre Petit.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Five days' racing at Warwick and three at Manchester gave the persistent followers of racing plenty of occupation last week, but the sport was not of a character to cause anyone to regret the termination of the season. Indeed, since the Houghton Meeting, at Newmarket, plating has been the order of the day—though, of course, exception must be made in favour of such races as the Liverpool Cup, Great Shropshire Handicap, Shrewsbury Stakes, &c. Only nine faced the starter for the Great Midland Counties Handicap, and at last Pageant (7 st. 4 lb.) rewarded his constant supporters, as, favoured by his very light weight, he kept well in front from start to finish, and won very easily by three lengths from Brother to Royal George (7 st. 1 lb.), who, prior to the race, was named Prince George. Scamp (8 st. 1 lb.) was a very bad third, and none of the others passed the post. In the Great Autumn Welter Cup Claremont managed to give Empress 14 lb. and run a dead-heat with her; and Strathavon gave Kaleidoscope 1 lb. and such an easy beating for the Flying Scud Cup that the position gained by the latter in the Two Thousand seems more inexplicable than ever. The chief steeplechase of the meeting, the Leamington Grand Annual, was not run until Saturday, and only brought five to the post—Palm being once more scratched at the last moment. Gamebird (12 st. 7 lb.) was favourite, but had no chance with Little Tom (11 st. 9 lb.) when they began to race up the straight. The Manchester Meeting may safely be passed over without comment.

No interregnum was allowed between legitimate and illegitimate sport, and the steeplechasing season was fairly inaugurated at Croydon on Tuesday, the weather being all that could be wished, and the attendance enormous. A field of fourteen for the Grand National Hurdle Handicap included some well-known performers in this kind of contest, as well as exiles from the flat more or less distinguished, in the shape of Mr. Winkle, Peto, Woodcock, and Akbar. Captain Macell has, apparently, failed to discover a second Chandos in the first named; but Woodcock, though one of the plainest and most unprepossessing horses in training, bids fair to distinguish himself in this line, and fairly wore down Antidote at the finish of a severe struggle. Foudre de Guerre, the winner of the Omnium, or French Cesarewitch, was a poor third. Though backers were successful over this race, they sustained a sad reverse in the Great Metropolitan, for which Congress (12 st. 7 lb.) was made a strong favourite at only 5 to 2 against him. With all his weight, he ran exceedingly well until he blundered at the last fence and put out his chance. Palm (10 st. 13 lb.) was beaten at about the same spot; and Pride of Kildare (10 st. 7 lb.) won easily from Wild Monarch (11 st. 2 lb.) and Lancet (11 st.); so that Ireland supplied the first and third and France the second. Shifnal, who was actually first favourite on Tuesday evening, was scratched on the morning of the race. Pride of Kildare has hitherto run so badly this season that few of the outside public cared to support her.

The first of the regular series of turf statistics has already appeared in the shape of a record of winning jockeys in 1876. For the third year in succession, F. Archer and Constable have finished first and second; but this time the result of their annual race for supremacy was never in doubt, as Archer has scored the unprecedented number of 206 victories out of 662 mounts. Constable follows with 74 in 306, and then come Bruckshaw (59), who was also third in 1875, Weedon and Morgan equal fourths with 55, Cannon (52), Newhouse (51), Goater (49), and C. Archer and Webb equal eighths with 42. The absence of George Fordham's name from the list is a matter for general regret, and we are very glad to learn that his health has greatly improved, and that there seems every chance of witnessing his grand horsemanship next season.

There was a very large attendance of coursers at the Brigg (Lincolnshire) Meeting last week. Hares were plentiful, but did not run quite so well as usual, and one or two of Mr. Warwick's decisions created some little difference of opinion. The Elsham Cup for all ages fell to Lord St. Vincent's Conster, by Telegram—Trent Valley, who beat King of Diamonds, by King Theodore—Polly, very cleverly in the final spin. Sixty-four puppies ran for the Brigg Cup, among them being Meols Man, a good performer this season, who, however, succumbed in the first ties. Woldsman, by Countryman—Dairy Lass, and Hornpipe, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, were the last pair left in, and, though the former obtained the verdict, a good many people fancied that the judge would have decided differently had he been able to get nearer to the dogs. Luff's slipping was all that could be wished.

A telegram from Adelaide announces that the English cricketers have played and won their first match there against the Eleven of the town.

A conversazione given in honour of Major Cornwallis West brought the Wrexham Art-Treasures Exhibition to a close on Monday evening. During the four months that it has been open the Exhibition has been visited by 80,000 persons. Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of the county, undertook the promotion of the scheme, and in appreciation of his services he was presented with an address.

Addressing a crowded audience in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, yesterday week, on his experience as one of the judges representing this country at the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Sir Sydney Waterlow said there were at the present time in the United States 812 paper-mills running 989 machines, manufacturing 350,000,000 lb. of paper per annum. In the United Kingdom there were 274 mills running 420 machines, and manufacturing 350,000,000 lb. of paper per annum. That gave a larger proportionate production to England. But it was to be noted that, while the imports of paper into America had been reduced almost to nothing, the exports from that country had greatly increased; and he had, since his return to England, seen a statement that the leading American manufacturers intended to combine and flood the English and European markets, even at unremunerative prices. The statement contained the names of the firms, and he had no doubt it was authentic. But he had not much fear for the English manufacture, as the best specimens of paper which he examined as one of the judges at the Philadelphia Exhibition were not equal to many of the specimens he had seen manufactured in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.

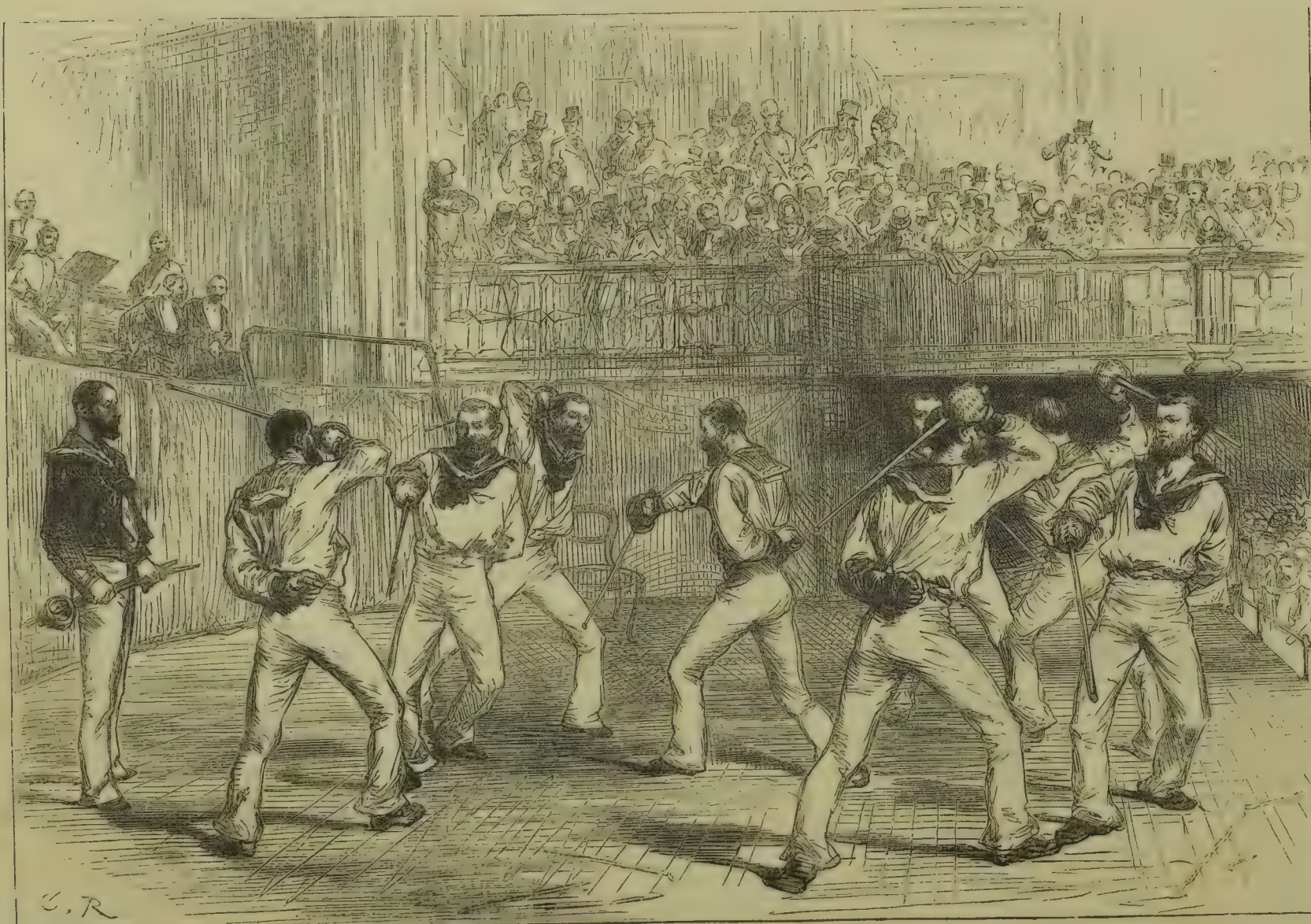


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METROPOLITAN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO ALDGATE: ALDGATE TERMINUS.



SPORTS OF THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB, AT ST. JAMES'S HALL: CUTLASS EXERCISE.



## THE ITALIAN HUNDRED-TON GUN.

This huge gun has been manufactured by Sir William Armstrong and Co., at the Elswick Factory, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the armament, consisting of four such guns, of the Italian ironclad ship *Duilio*. Our illustration shows the general position of the gun as actually fired at the iron targets in the Bay of Spezia. It will be seen that the gun is mounted upon a pontoon or raft, measuring 60 ft. by 30 ft. The gun itself, as above stated, measures 32 ft., and it is without the usual carriage and slide, being supported simply upon two iron beams, of half its own length, on which beams rest the stout hydraulic presses by which the movements of the gun are actuated as well as controlled. The pontoon floats in a little harbour provided for it by the construction of a little breakwater in the shape of an elbow; this protection is given in order to guard the pontoon, as far as possible, from disturbance by the sea, which might derange the experiments with the gun.

The iron targets are built up on shore; they are placed in a deep cutting in the mountain side, so as to furnish security from the flying of fragments. For the purpose of firing at high elevation—that is to say, to great distances—the pontoon is made capable of being turned round to a right angle, or one fourth of a circle, in which position the gun may be fired out to sea to any distance. The trials against targets will be resumed next week. They have been suspended because it was found that the injury caused to the targets under the fire of the great gun, by racking and general shock, had been so great that even those targets which had not been fired at, but had been near to the ones actually struck, required repair before they could be sub-

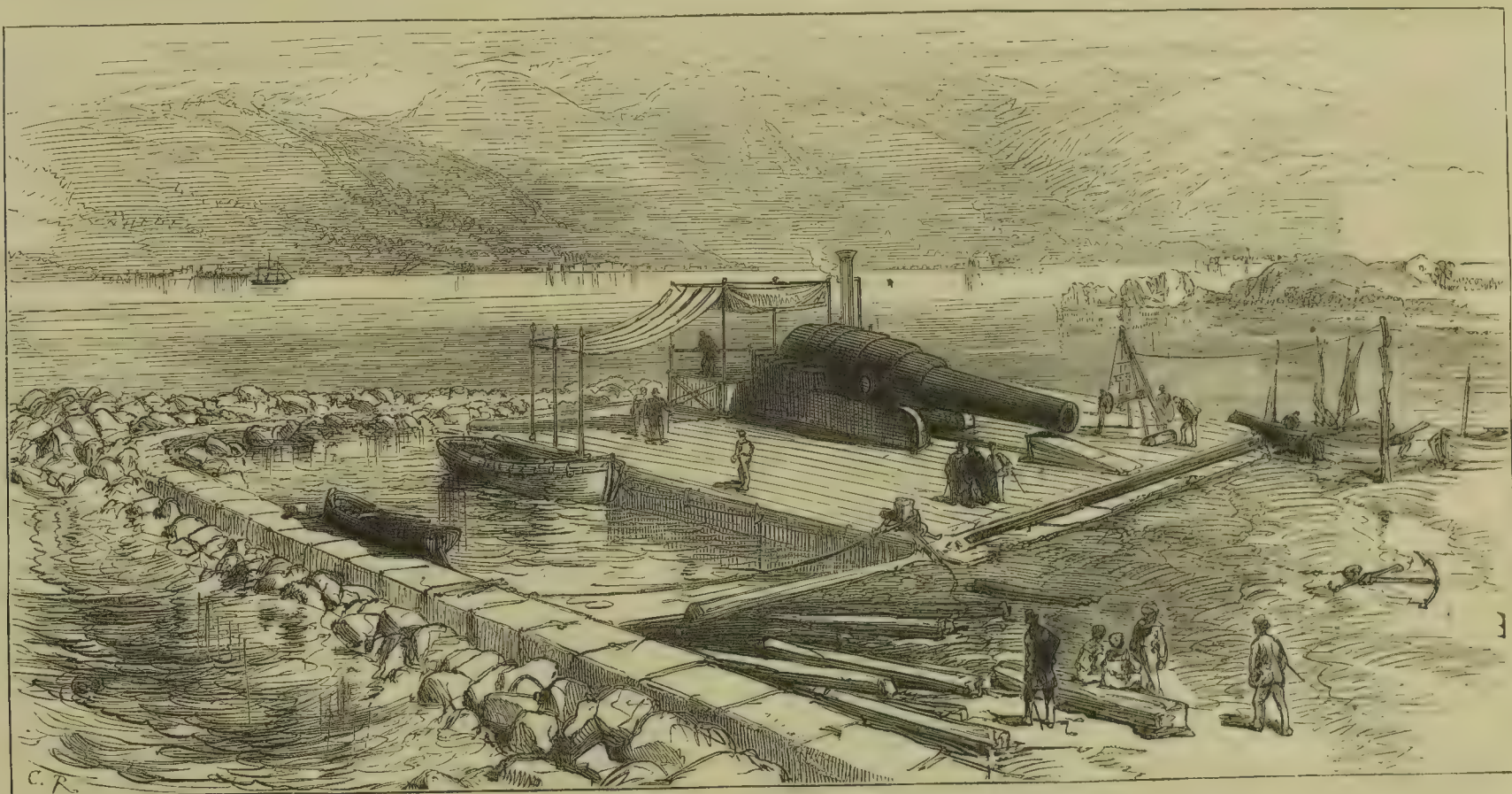


THE LATE DUKE OF SALDANHA, PORTUGUESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

mitted with fairness to their turn in the ordeal. Meanwhile, the experiments have been going on for the purpose of testing the efficacy of a peculiar powder manufactured by the Italian Government at Fossano. These experiments having less interest for English readers, we do not report them in detail, only saying that they have proved very satisfactory to the Italian officials.

It has been decided that the gun shall be increased in calibre to 17½ in., when its charge will be 440 lb. of powder, the weight of the projectile remaining the same—viz., 2000 lb. By this means a vast increase of power will be given to the guns of the *Duilio* and *Dandolo* without any increase of the strain on the gun, and the great results attained with the charge of 341 lb. against the targets, and subsequently with the charge of 370 lb., will be rendered more formidable in any future experiments. The gun will, however, probably not be fired next week with charges so large as those already used, because the complete and indiscriminate ruin of the targets subjected to the charge of 341 lb. renders it almost impossible to draw any comparison as to the relative resistance of the different kinds of target.

It is announced that the King of Italy, desirous to record his satisfaction at the success of this gun, has conferred upon the firm of artillerists who have produced it the following distinctions:—Sir William Armstrong is made Grand Officer or Grand Cross of the United Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazare; Mr. George Rendel and Captain Andrew Noble have the rank of Commanders or Commendatori of the Order of the Crown of Italy conferred on them; and to Mr. Stuart Rendel is given that of "Officier," or the grade above that of Knight of the same order.



THE ITALIAN HUNDRED-TON GUN IN POSITION FOR FIRING AT SPEZIA.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE MOORE.



THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION MEDAL.



THE LATE SIGNOR TAMBURINI.



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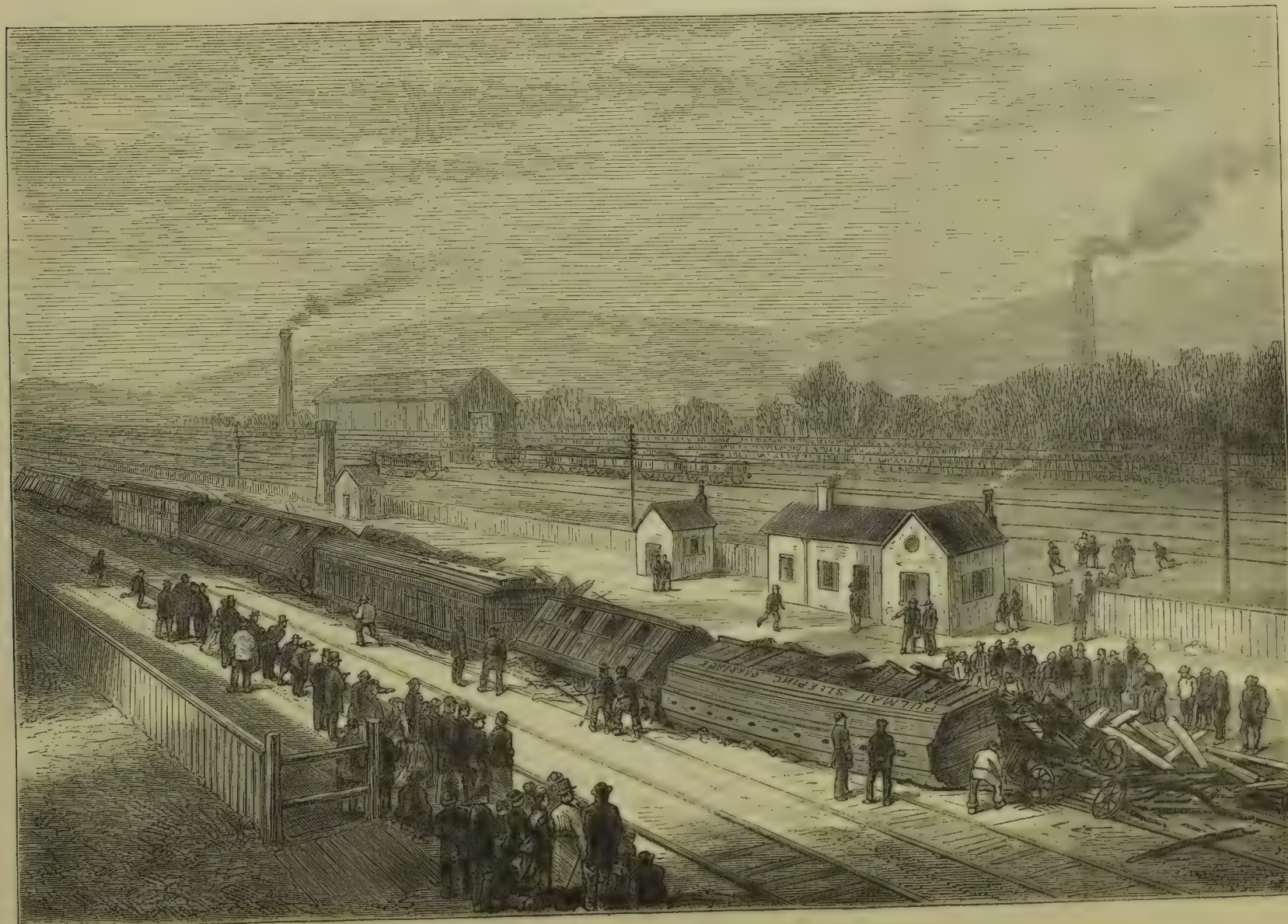
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Thursday being St. Andrew's Day, the day of intercession for missions was observed in the Church of England as usual.

On the 20th ult. a small iron church, to hold a hundred persons, was opened by Archdeacon Chapman at Kenney Hill, a hamlet of the extensive parish of Mildenhall, four miles and a half distant from the parish church.

Stanley church, Derbyshire, which has been restored at a cost of £1000, through the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Godson, has been reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield, who preached on the occasion.

The Archbishop of York preached a sermon, on Tuesday night, on the occasion of the first anniversary service of the Scarborough St. Mary's Church of England Temperance Society, in which he declared that the vice of intemperance is increasing, and attributed to excessive drinking two thirds of all the crime in the country.

On Monday St. Jude's, Tothill-lane, a church which was built for a district taken out of the parish of Charles, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter. It is in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. Hine, of Plymouth, and will accommodate 640 persons. It has cost nearly £4000, and the steeple remains unfinished.

The congregation of St. Matthew's, Spring-gardens, have presented a valuable silver épergne to the Rev. S. Flood Jones, who held the incumbency for a great number of years prior to his recent appointment to the rectory of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate. He has also received a suitable testimonial from the congregation of the parish church of Bow, of which he was evening lecturer.

On the 9th ult. there was a large gathering at Melksham, Wilts, to celebrate the opening of a new church in a hamlet of the parish called the Forest. The church was built at the sole expense of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., of Melksham House, in memory of his youngest son, at a cost of £3700, the site being presented by Mr. T. J. Heathcote, J.P.; it is built throughout of freestone, in the purest style of the thirteenth century.

A stained-glass chancel window, of two lights, has lately been erected in St. Margaret's Church, Abbotsley, Hunts, to the memory of the late Bishop Douglas, of Bombay, formerly Vicar of Abbotsley. The window, which is by Mr. Gibbs, and which was designed under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield, represents our Lord's charge to St. Peter. It has been erected by the Bishop's former parishioners and friends at Abbotsley and in its neighbourhood, with the assistance of several members of Balliol College, his contemporaries.

Mr. Arthur J. Ingram, hon. finance secretary of the Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund, writes to the *Guardian*:—"Your readers will be glad to hear that all the steps necessary for the provision of an immediate endowment of £2500 a year for the bishopric of Truro, together with a guarantee of a further sum of £500 a year within five years, have now been completed; and the certificate of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to that effect has been this day sealed by the board. The establishment of the bishopric now only awaits the order of her Majesty in Council."

The Rev. H. W. Dearden, M.A., on leaving St. Paul's, Maidstone, of which he was the first Vicar, after a ministry of eighteen years, has received from his parishioners and friends a great variety of presents, including a handsome silver salver bearing an inscription, accompanied by a purse of £400, a study clock and chair, a gold pen and pencil-case, vol. iii. of Stanley's "Jewish Church," Bagster's large type polyglot bible, and "Lays of the Holy Land," each handsomely bound. The rev. gentleman has been appointed to the vicarage of St. John's, Upper Holloway.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Lawrence, Northampton, was laid by Countess Spencer, in the presence of the Bishop of Peterborough and a large gathering of visitors from the county and town. St. Lawrence will be the first of four churches proposed to be built by the local Church Extension Society, and, this occasion being the first of the kind for about five-and-twenty years, a great deal of interest was excited. After the ceremony a public luncheon was held in the Townhall, under the presidency of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Last week the Bishop of Winchester reopened one of the finest village churches in the kingdom, that of Hambledon, in Hampshire. This church has the peculiarity of a double nave, divided by a transverse arch, formerly the chancel arch of a smaller church, built in pre-Norman times. That ancient edifice appears to have been first enlarged by the addition of a northern aisle, whose massive pillars recall St. Cross, of Winchester. Subsequently a southern aisle was erected; and then, in the thirteenth century, an immense extension eastward was made by the erection of a second nave with aisles and a spacious chancel. The church retains the ancient feature of a gradual slope of the floor upwards from west to east. The chancel was restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under their architect, Mr. E. Christian; and the rest of the church, at the expense of the parishioners, on the plans of Mr. James Fowler, of Louth.

On the 18th ult. the parish church of Storrington, Sussex, was reopened, after having been closed for several months for enlargement and restoration. A new south aisle and south chancel aisle have been added, and a vestry built. The unsightly galleries have been removed, the old-fashioned pews swept away, and the church reseated throughout with plain open benches. A new pulpit has been presented by some former pupils of the Rector, and a handsome new font placed in the church. The organ now stands in the south chancel aisle, and the choir occupy their proper places in the chancel. The entire work, including the chancel, which was built two years ago, has cost more than £4000, the main part of the

expense having been borne by the Rector, the Rev. G. Faithfull, who has, however, been liberally supported by the squire of the parish, Mr. F. King, of Fryern, and some other friends and parishioners.

The death is announced of Miss Lydia Priscilla Sellon, whose name is well known as one of the earliest promoters, if not the first founder, of sisterhoods, in the English Church. It is about thirty years since she undertook the work now associated with such institutions—namely, nursing the sick and organising schools and orphanages for poor and destitute children. Her first sphere of operations was Plymouth and the towns united with it, her attention having been called to that locality by the forcible appeal of the then Bishop of Exeter, pointing out the terrible and apparently hopeless spiritual destitution and demoralisation there existing. Miss Sellon, with her father's consent, at once devoted herself and her fortune to the work. In visiting by day and night the poverty-stricken and lawless dens which there abounded, she soon found it necessary, both for her own protection and that of other ladies who subsequently joined her, to assume a distinguishing black dress, which was sanctioned by the Bishop. The three towns of Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth were rapidly brought under a system of district visiting, and schools, orphanages, training college for sailor boys, and old men's home, and refuges, were established, and subsequently a penitentiary.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Taylorian Scholarship in German has been awarded to Mr. Arthur A. Macdonnell, Corpus Christi College; the Exhibition in German to Mr. H. W. Just, Corpus Christi College. Honourable mention is made of Mr. A. S. Napier, Exeter College, and Mr. C. E. Tyler, unattached student. The election to scholarships and exhibitions at Balliol has been announced as follows:—Scholars—Mr. Fawcett, St. Peter's School, York; Mr. Matheson, City of London School; Mr. Wills, Fettes College, Edinburgh; Mr. Fowler, Rugby. Exhibitioners—Mr. Roe, Harrow; Mr. Tatham, Eton; Mr. Owen, Clifton College. The official statement of the accounts of the University for the year ending July, 1876, shows that the receipts during this period were £39,633, of which £14,255 were derived from external sources. The expenditure was £34,648, against £31,469 in the preceding year.

The Rev. E. A. Abbott began his course of sermons as Hulsean Lecturer before the Cambridge University on Monday afternoon, taking for the subject of his discourse the first sentence of the Lord's Prayer.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent second M.B. examination for honours at London University:—

Medicine.—Class I.: Augustus Joseph Pepper (scholarship and gold medal), Joseph William Hunt (gold medal), and Thomas Mark Pinnell, University College; John Benjamin Hellier, Leeds and University College; John Christian Ferrier, Guy's Hospital. Class II.: Thomas King Rogers and Samuel Herbert Burton, University College; Arthur Henry Jones and Walter Aubrey Kidd, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Sharp Parry, University College.

Obstetric Medicine.—Class I.: John Benjamin Hellier (scholarship and gold medal), Leeds and University College; Augustus Joseph Pepper (gold medal), University College; John Christian Ferrier, Guy's Hospital; Rhinallt Navalav Ap Joan Pugh, Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Arthur Henry Jones, Guy's Hospital. Class II.: Samuel Herbert Burton, University College; George Frederick Rossiter, St. Thomas's Hospital; Edward Joshua Edwards, St. Mary's Hospital; Thomas King Rogers, University College; Walter Aubrey Kidd, Guy's Hospital. Class III.: Herbert Duke, Guy's Hospital; John Geoffrey Langley, University College; William Henry Lamb, Guy's Hospital.

Forensic Medicine.—Class I.: Augustus Joseph Pepper (scholarship and gold medal), University College; Walter Aubrey Kidd (gold medal), Guy's Hospital; Arthur Henry Jones, Guy's Hospital. Class II.: John Geoffrey Langley, University College; Charles Edward Harrison, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Sharp Parry, University College; Thomas King Rogers, University College.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., was installed Lord Rector of Aberdeen University yesterday week. Previous to the ceremony the senate met and conferred on the right hon. gentleman the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Forster delivered his inaugural address to a brilliant audience in the Music hall. He took for his subject the training requisite for a political life, and how much a University curriculum contributed to that end. He said he was not afraid of the political supremacy of the lower classes forming a rock ahead on which this country might be wrecked, so long as the science of government was properly conceived and properly taught in our Universities. He urged that national prosperity depended upon individual self-denial and virtue quite as much now as it did in classical times. He counselled special attention to modern languages, and concluded by warning the students that politics formed the most unprofitable of pursuits unless the end—namely, the prosperity of the nation—was kept steadily in view.

The Rev. Thomas Newton, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Vice-Principal of the North Wales Training College, has been appointed Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School of King James I. at Almondbury, near Huddersfield, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Easter, M.A.

## EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The annual report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1875-6 has, says the *Melbourne Argus*, been presented to Parliament. The number of children between the ages of three and sixteen years in the colony on Dec. 31, 1875, was estimated at 280,983, of whom 76,034 were from three to six years of age; 192,065 from six to fifteen years of age; and 12,884 from fifteen to sixteen years of age. The number of children of school age attending State and State night schools up to Jan. 1, 1876, was 192,708, besides 2544 above sixteen years of age. Of these, 44,055 were from three to six years of age; 144,736 from six to fifteen years; and 3917 from fifteen to sixteen. The number of children attending grammar schools was 1009; private schools, 26,472; and industrial and reformatory schools, 1501. The number under and over school age not attending any school was 34,085, and there were 25,208 educated up to the compulsory standard and removed from school, taught at home, untaught, or not otherwise accounted for. These figures do not show so large an increase in the number under instruction during the year as had been hoped, the reason being that throughout the year scarlet fever has been so prevalent and so fatal that, besides the reduction in attendance through the absence of those who have been attacked by the disease, the schools have suffered through the general withdrawal of children by their parents from fear of infection. Many schools were reduced to one fourth of their usual attendance, and in some cases the teachers have been left without a single scholar. The average attendance is now recovering, the attendance for July, 1876, having been 106,622, including night schools.

The cost for the year 1865 for the instruction of each child in average attendance was £3 11s. 6d., or for each child under instruction £1 17s. 2d.

One hundred and forty-six new schools; or additions to old ones, were completed during the year, and twenty-four were in progress on June 30. Some progress has been made in the

work of planting the school sites with trees for shade and ornament. Altogether the sites of about eighty of the schools have been planted during this season, at an average cost to the department of about £5 for each site. The progress in acquisitions since 1873 has been steady and marked.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer returns of the county of Middlesex, City of London, and Tower Hamlets for the past year show an increase of about 6 per cent of efficient over the return of 1875. The returns already received show that the increase is general, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country; and it is estimated that when all are received the total efficient strength of the volunteer force of Great Britain will be little, if any, short of 180,000 men. The officers and sergeants earning the extra grant for efficiency have also increased in a corresponding ratio.

There was a crowded attendance of the friends of the 4th Middlesex, on Saturday evening, in St. George's Hall, to witness the distribution of prizes to those members who had been successful in the various competitions during the past year. In the absence of Lord Truro, the winners received their trophies from the hands of Major Rolleston, who is at present in command of the regiment. The Major, in opening the proceedings, gave some statistics with reference to the corps during the past year, from which it appeared that 617 efficient had been returned to the War Office at the close of October, against 459 in the previous year. Of this number twelve officers and thirty sergeants had earned the extra grant for proficiency, the total capitation grant being £1058 10s. Since the close of October, 1875, 214 men had joined the regiment and 102 had left, so that there was a net gain of 112. During the year forty-two men had gained the marksman's badge, Sergeant Burton carrying off the "three stars" with the good score of 125 points. No. 5 was the best shooting company, as they had won both the volley and independent firing cups. During the year they had earned praise from their Brigadier and inspecting officer, and their soldier-like conduct on their return from Tring was specially commented on by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in his report to the Commander-in-Chief. The presentation was then proceeded with, the winners being loudly cheered. The challenge vase and medal with first prize were taken by Sergeant Simpson.

Last week the recruits of the 37th Middlesex fired at Wimbledon-scrubs for a series of prizes. The first prize was taken by Private Farrall; the next highest being Privates Williams, Cooper, and Hewell.

Lord Sackville, formerly the Hon. Mortimer West, has ordered the 33rd Kent Rifle Corps to discontinue the use of the rifle-range in Knole Park, Sevenoaks, the distance posts to be pulled up, and the butt levelled. The corps has had the use of the range since its formation, in 1861.

The challenge cup presented by the officers of the Oxford University Corps for distances of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots each, has been gained by Private Phillimore.

## LEARNING COOKERY.

The report of Mrs. Buckmaster, the examiner in the Schools of Cookery to the London School Board, is an interesting document. It relates to the examination of 203 papers of girls receiving twenty lessons and 310 papers of girls receiving ten lessons, making a total of 513 papers.

In future, Mrs. Buckmaster says, "it would be desirable that the same persons who sent the questions should examine the papers; and it is of the utmost importance that the knowledge of the teachers should be accurate on the chemistry and physiology of food. Several papers, from their excellence, lead me to think there has been on many points a want of exactness in the teaching. To the first question, Why is milk the only perfect natural food? the answers are most curious: because God made it; because puppies and kittens live on it; because it contains everything. But when we have answers saying it contains starch, this shows either that the pupils have been carelessly taught or a want of comprehension on their part, because starch is never a constituent of our animal organisation. In the same way there is a want of clearness between stewing and boiling Irish stew. Haricot mutton is spoilt by boiling, and yet most of the answers say boil for two or three hours. In the same way there is a want of clearness about clarifying fat; only a few have answered this question correctly. The papers of Bessie Small Adams and Caroline Menlow, Central-street, St. Luke's, deserve special notice, because they show how intelligent young women may easily acquire a knowledge at least of the theory of cooking, and if to the theory could be added the practice, these young persons would be invaluable as teachers in girls' schools. It seems to me important that food and cooking should be separate from domestic economy, and taught, and examined in, as a distinct subject, like drawing and chemistry. When I consider that the subject has never before been taught—and I have no doubt there are still many difficulties in the way from the pressure of other subjects—I think very much has been done; and although there are many thoughtless answers, altogether there is a decided improvement on last year's papers, and I see no reason why this improvement should not go on under the fostering care of the London School Board. Perhaps the best testimony to the value of this teaching is that given by a Sister of Mercy visiting in a poor district in the neighbourhood of Euston-square. She says:—"I was astonished at the readiness and skill with which a little girl prepared some beef-tea and arrow-root for her sick mother, and her preparations for the dinner before leaving home for school." A prize scheme would be, perhaps, an encouragement to this teaching."

A most extraordinary outrage in an express-train is reported from Liverpool. In the train which left Lime-street, Liverpool, at 10.30 a.m. yesterday week, for Chester, there were three persons in one compartment—Mr. Ellis, of Liverpool, a lithographer and window-ticket writer, and a man named Thomas Holmes and his father, both evidently labourers, and the worse for drink. Shortly after the train passed Runcorn the younger Holmes drew out a knife and attempted to cut Mr. Ellis's throat. The latter thought that money was wanted, and gave him his purse, containing about £8. This the man threw out of the window, and a watch that was offered him shared the same fate. In the struggle Mr. Ellis received knife wounds in the neck and face; but worse was to come. He and the father endeavoured to overpower the young man, but they found it impossible. Holmes attempted to get through the window, and eventually succeeded, after biting Mr. Ellis's right thumb off, having nearly bitten through his left thumb also. At this time the train was near Frodsham, and, the signal being against it, it had to draw up, and young Holmes fell from the carriage just as the train was stopping. He was taken into custody. It is stated that he buried his wife on the previous Sunday, since which time he has been drinking.



## MUSIC.

Mr. Cowen's new opera "Pauline" (the production of which was noticed by us last week) was performed again, on Saturday and Thursday evenings, with renewed success. Cagnoni's "The Porter of Havre" was given, on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. Santley, who repeated his fine performance as Father Martin. The season is to close this (Saturday) evening with Cherubini's opera "The Water-Carrier."

As already briefly announced, the Sacred Harmonic Society entered on its forty-fifth season, yesterday (Friday) week, with a performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," which was given with Sir M. Costa's additional orchestral accompaniments. The noble choruses (single and double), sung with great power by the gigantic choir of the society, produced a profound impression, particularly the fine series of movements in which the sufferings of the Israelites in bondage and the plagues with which the Egyptians are visited are so grandly and dramatically illustrated. The well-known "Hailstone" chorus was encored. The chief effect in the solo music was made by Mr. Lloyd in the difficult air "The enemy said," which was admirably declaimed, and had to be repeated. The duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war"—well sung by Mr. Lewis Thomas and Mr. Hilton—was also encored and given again. Madame Nouver was the soprano soloist, Miss Ellen Horne having been a good second in the duet "The Lord is my strength." The contralto solos were expressively rendered by Miss Julia Elton, who was applauded in several instances, particularly in the air "Thou shalt bring them in." Sir M. Costa received a cordial welcome on reappearing at the conductor's desk; and Mr. Willing presided at the organ.

Miss Emily Mott gave her annual evening concert at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, when she sang, with great success, Sir J. Benedict's song, "By the sad sea waves," and that by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, "Let me dream again," besides having been associated with Madame Blanche Cole in Gambert's duet, "Cheerfulness." In these performances Miss Mott's good quality of voice and expressive powers were advantageously manifested. Other vocal music was well rendered by Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Wrighton, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Winn. Miss Clinton Fynes contributed some brilliant pianoforte playing, and some pieces were very effectively given by the band of the Grenadier Guards. Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Zerbini, and Mr. D. Godfrey were the conductors.

Mdlle. Anna Mehlig's recital at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, displayed her admirable pianoforte playing to special advantage in a varied series of unaccompanied pieces, selected from Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Field, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and other less-known composers.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert (the ninth of the series) Mrs. Beesley made her first appearance there, and played, with admirable powers of execution, Liszt's "Fantasie Hongroise" for pianoforte with orchestral accompaniments. Her performance was, indeed, a remarkable one, and produced a genuine impression. Mr. Best's spirited and effective "Festival Overture" (produced at the Norwich Festival of last year) was given for the first time at Sydenham; the orchestral selection having also included Schubert's greatest symphony (No. 9, in C) and Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." Madame Antoinette Sterling and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

Madame Norman-Néruda again led at this week's Monday Popular Concert, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann reappeared as pianist. The quartets were Mozart's No. 7, in D major, and No. 6 of op. 17 by Haydn, in the same key; the party of executants having been completed, as usual, by Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Miss Zimmermann's solo was Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor, op. 28, which she played with great effect. In Mozart's duet-sonata for piano and violin, in B flat (that dedicated to Mdlle. Strinasacchi), the two ladies were very successfully associated. Signor Gustav Garcia was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict the accompanist.

An interesting concert was given, on Monday evening, by the Borough of Hackney Choral Association, at the Shoreditch Townhall, the first part of the programme having been devoted to Schubert's first mass (in F), which was performed with much effect by a full orchestra and chorus; the solo vocal portions having been efficiently rendered by Misses Marie Duval, Geddes, and Featherby; Mr. H. Guy, Mr. Goodwood, and Mr. Thurley Beale. The presentation by a suburban society of music of so high a class, involving the engagement of an orchestra, is a fact worthy of high commendation. The second part of the concert, although miscellaneous and varied, was almost entirely of a classical character. Mr. Ebenezer Prout conducted the performances with great care and judgment.

Scotch ballad concerts were given on the evening of Thursday (St. Andrew's Day) at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall.

A concert by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, with full band and chorus, takes place this (Saturday) evening, at St. James's Hall, the programme including the overture and first part of "St. John the Baptist" (G. A. Macfarren); a Magnificat (MS., which gained the "Lucas" prize medal for 1876—Eaton Fanning, student); and an overture (MS., "The Bride of Abydos"—A. H. Jackson, student).

## THEATRES.

As might have been expected, the stage remains in a merely transitional state, doing little but anticipating the various elaborate productions for Christmas. We may mention that Mr. Barry Sullivan has somewhat varied the programme of his performances at DRURY LANE by playing "Macbeth" alternately with "Richard III." Lovers of high-art acting should avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing Mr. Sullivan in the character of the Scottish Thane, and also Mrs. Hermann Vezin in that of the ambitious "partner of" his "greatness." Both are intellectual efforts, and culminate in very complete and thorough impersonations. Mr. Sullivan considerably idealises the representation by his omission of the visible ghost of Banquo at the banquet scene. The apparition is present only to the conscience of the homicidal tyrant, as the outcome of the superstitious element in his exceedingly complex character. Marks of genius add to the general interest of Mr. Sullivan's assumptions. The acting of the tragedy is satisfactory. Mr. Henry Sinclair's Macduff, and Mr. James Johnstone's Duncan, are both adequately sustained, and the Witches are most carefully interpreted by Messrs. Howard Russell, F. W. Irish, and R. Dolman. The PAVILION suspended, on Saturday, its dramatic operations until after Christmas, owing to the necessary preparations for the appearance of Columbine, Harlequin, Pantaloon, and Clown. The company, accordingly, have found refuge at the East LONDON, where a new drama, by Mr. R. Dodson, has been produced, entitled "The Queen's Jewels; or, the Puritan's Bride." Amongst the characters, that of Cromwell is introduced, and finely performed by Mr. James Carden. The author has pre-

sented him in a favourable light, and the audience receive him and his representative with marked approbation.

At the GLOBE, on Monday, was revived Mr. Boucicault's three-act drama of "Hunted Down;" after which a new comic opera, in one act, entitled "A Will, Ha! Ha!" The latter piece is founded on "La Vendetta," the libretto having been furnished by Mr. Frederick Hay, and the music by Mr. Edward Solomon. These amusing productions were introduced by the performance of "The Two Gregories."

Two new pieces were produced at the STRAND, on Monday—one a comedy entitled "Cremorne," and the other a burlesque, "Dan'l Traduced, Tinker." The comedy is of the farcical order, and aims at great rapidity of action, which, however, might be much increased with considerable advantage. Such a piece should not be slow anywhere; and its author, Mr. T. A. Palmer, will do well in future to guard against so obvious a liability. Let us take "Cremorne," however, as it stands, and we shall find a large amount of amusement in its theme and treatment. The hero of this farce-comedy is Mr. Roderick Wildish, impersonated admirably by Mr. W. H. Vernon, who is now entitled to take rank amongst the first actors of this class. His various assumptions of seriousness and levity, of the characters of two brothers marked with opposite qualities, and his adroitness of conduct under the embarrassments of Cremorne, where a plant is made upon him that occasions him to be mistaken for a thief, with other difficulties of a similar kind, give life and animation to his adventures, which are somewhat abruptly brought to a conclusion, by avoiding an explanation, which the hero leaves for his audience to make, who have been cognisant of all the facts, and need not their iteration. The drama is in three acts, consisting of two interiors and an arbour or two in Cremorne Gardens, where an amusing portion of the action takes place. The so-called burlesque is merely a travesty of Mr. Gilbert's "Dan'l Druce," the popularity of which is attested by this whimsical appropriation of its argument. Its remarkable success is doubtless much owing to the public interest taken in the professional progress of its Haymarket representative. Mr. Hermann Vezin's reputation has been of slow but sure growth. With but moderate physique, Mr. Vezin's intelligence is far beyond the ordinary average even of good actors, and exercises itself within the limits of pure art. In nothing eccentric, Mr. Vezin is yet potent in character-parts, in which his manner and make-up are always striking and decided. To a correct delineation he adds the power of vitalising it, and frequently surprises by the vividness of his intuition. The part of Dan'l Druce is exactly suited to his style and powers. The first act, of which we gave the concluding tableau in our Illustration a fortnight ago, is rich in opportunities, and the actor is prompt to take advantage even of the smallest. His portrait of the blacksmith, including his costume, is admirable. The undeveloped man, whose unfavourable surroundings have left his reason untrained but stimulated his superstitious feelings, to whom nearly everything is accordingly a miracle, and every miracle a credibility, is portrayed with the utmost care and marvellous insight. Nor is he without a sort of inchoate judgment, by means of which he is enabled to fight the world with its own weapons, and uses his avarice to secure his revenges. This, however, is dominated by a crude imagination which leads to his personifying the materials of his limited experience. The gold which he has long hoarded becomes an animated object—a child, as it were, of his own creating. He has long been in the habit of so regarding it; and when at last it vanishes, and he sees a living child as its substitute, he believes at once in the transformation. In the gesture and attitude of Mr. Vezin full expression is given to the conviction of the moment. Such an action and argument scarcely comport with the burlesque use here attempted to be made of it; nay, as we have already hinted, we can scarcely vindicate its right to be denominated burlesque at all. The same actions, characters, and situations are adopted, only a different dialogue of a lower and coarser type is substituted, interspersed with songs and breakdowns, to render ludicrous what in itself is sternly and earnestly serious, spiritual, and moral. Burlesque properly is a perversion both of theme and method, a transference of the style of one subject to the treatment of another, capriciously associated therewith by the fancy of the burlesque writer. Mr. J. G. Taylor makes an excellent representation of Dan'l Traduced, and gives a portrait which closely resembles that of Mr. Vezin. Miss Lottie Venne very nicely interprets the part of the Puritan maiden, and gives due effect to a pretty song or two, which were deservedly encored. The other parts were necessarily cut down, and proved, in their abridged shape, but meagre outlines of the originals. M. Marius, nevertheless, contrived to shine in that of Jeffrey Hardwon, the sailor lover of the tinker's daughter. The performances were preceded by Mr. Wooler's farce of "Keep your Temper," which was efficiently acted—Mr. T. J. Grahame giving due prominence to the character of Jack Archer, and being well supported by Mr. H. J. Turner, Mr. H. Carter, and Miss S. Turner, who sustained the important rôles of Mr. Brown, Plato, and Mrs. Brown. The evening's entertainment is altogether of a superior order.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Association, which has been formed in connection with the Miners' National Union and has already branches established in many of the colliery districts in the two counties, yesterday week issued fourteen-days' notices for an advance in miners' wages, to make them equal to what they were in May last.

Viscount Maidstone, son and heir of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, enlisted at Woolwich in the Royal Artillery for the second time on Thursday week, and was attested in the presence of Mr. Balguy, the sitting magistrate, at Woolwich Police Court. He paid smart money to release himself from a similar engagement on the Monday preceding. He is said to have been rejected by the commanding officer of the regiment, and it is now stated that he has enlisted in a cavalry regiment. His affairs came before the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, when a trustee was appointed. The bankrupt was not examined, and no statement of affairs was submitted.

The annual root show, established by Messrs. Sutton and Sons, the Queen's seedsmen, has been held at Reading. The collection was one of the finest ever brought together. Her Majesty's farms were well represented, and among the principal prize-takers were the Queen, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Aylesbury, and Lord Redesdale.—At the meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, last week, the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., urged that if the chamber was to maintain its usefulness it must not confine itself to such subjects as had hitherto come before it, but take action with regard to the practical working of agriculture.—Mr. Goldney, M.P. for Chippenham; Mr. Powell, M.P. for Malmesbury; Mr. Goddard, M.P. for Cricklade; and Mr. Estcourt, M.P. for North Wilts, were present, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the Chippenham Agricultural Association. The main topics commented upon were the Eastern Question and local taxation. Mr. Goldney, in dealing with local taxation, expressed a strong opinion that the whole of the county assessment should be placed in the hands of one body.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Christmas is already announcing its approach, in musical as in other aspects. The 112th number of Messrs. Chappell's monthly serial, the *Musical Magazine*, is another of their special annual issues, containing dance music appropriate to the festive season. The number now referred to comprises ten brilliant and effective pieces, in the various forms of waltz, quadrille, polka, and galop, bearing, respectively, the—more or less—well-known names of D'Albert, Strauss, Waldteufel, Lamothe, Rimbault, and Montgomery. The most penurious purchaser must admit that there is more than an equivalent for the outlay of a shilling.

"A Farewell," song, composed by Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres (published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.), is characterised by an agreeable vocal melody, commencing in C major and ending appropriately, to the pathetic termination of the words, in C minor.

Among the recent publications of Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. are several charming songs by M. Gounod. "Flowers from my Sweet," "To Spring," "Médjé" ("Chanson Arabe"), have each a distinctive grace of character, as have the "Hymn to Night," "Adore, and be still" ("cantic"), and "Without Thee." The series first named are suitable for a mezzo-soprano or baritone, the three last being available for a soprano or tenor voice.

From Messrs. Cramer's we also have a "Gavotte" for pianoforte, by Milton Wellings, in which the quaint grace of that antique dance form is well reflected.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have issued two effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. W. S. Rockstro—"Voices from the Fell" and "Souvenirs de la Suisse." The first is a "phantasy," introducing the celebrated Scottish airs "The Lass o' Gowrie" and "Kenmore's on and awa' Willie," the other being a "fantasie élégante" upon a favourite national air. The subjects in each case are surrounded with some brilliant and effective passage-writing, which will be found showy and telling in performance and improving in practice.

From the same publishers we have adaptations, for pianoforte solo, of the allegretto from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), and Beethoven's concert scene "Ah! perfido," by Mr. G. F. West, who has reproduced the first in the form of a faithful transcription, the other being treated in a style of brilliant elaboration with embellishments.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have just issued, in a detached form, some numbers of Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "The Resurrection," of which work we spoke in detail on its production at the Birmingham Festival, in August last, for which occasion it was commissioned and composed. The pieces now to be obtained separately are the songs, "For this our heart is faint," "Now is our salvation nearer," "His right hand shall hold us up," the duet "In due season we shall reap," and the trio "The peace of God." Pending the publication of the entire oratorio these extracts will be welcome instalments of the work.

Messrs. Lucas and Co. also publish "Variations on an original theme, in G minor," by Francis Davenport; a pianoforte piece of high merit. The composer is evidently a disciple of the school of Robert Schumann, of whose music his variations remind us, although free from plagiarism or mere servile imitation. They are interesting in themselves, and afford excellent practice.

## MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE ON READING.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the City and Spitalfields School of Art took place, on Tuesday evening, at the School Hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate. The chair was occupied by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., and among those present on the platform were Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., Mr. Deputy Stapleton, Mr. W. Lethbridge, Mr. W. Purdy, and the Rev. J. L. Ogle. The rev. chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the patrons of the classes on the fact that the school had during the past year been exceedingly successful both as to the number of scholars and the prizes gained by them.

The Rev. J. L. Ogle, M.A. (the honorary secretary), having read a brief report of the school committee, an address was given to the students by Mr. Anthony Trollope, who, in the course of his remarks, said that he would strongly recommend the scholars to become readers of books; not readers of novels only, although he was himself a writer of such works, and could safely say that if they read good novels they could hardly fail to get good lessons from them, and if they read bad novels they would certainly get bad lessons. He had no doubt that those before him were daily engaged in earning their livelihood, and he believed that the 999 persons out of 1000 who had the world before them and had to earn their daily bread were far happier than the unfortunate unit who got his bread without earning it. He would ask the students to make the reading of books the recreation which they mainly proposed to themselves in their future life; and he must also ask them to read books at an early age, for unless they accustomed themselves to do so while they were young it would be impossible for them to make it an amusement when they were grown old. Then, again, the method of reading deserved attention, for many persons were thoroughly capable of merely reading a book, but who could not read at all in the sense he intended, which was to read so as to understand and enjoy the contents of the book. Macready had said that "a scholar was a man who could take Plato and sit reading it with his feet on the fender and be quite at his ease," and, in fact, "having a good time of it," as the Americans would say. He did not recommend them to read Plato, but wished them to take a history or a poem and sit at their own fireside and be happy with it. Mr. Trollope then presented the prizes to the students, the Rev. Mr. Rogers prefacing the presentation by remarking that the prizes were for both subjects in science and art classes, and that, although the science was at present rather of an elementary character, yet the art classes were, he believed, as good as any in the metropolis.

The *Propagateur du Nord* announces that an anonymous gift of 200,000f. has been made to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cambrai for the foundation of two chairs at the Roman Catholic Institute of Lille.

News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th ult. has arrived, amongst the items of which is a statement that the Transvaal war having been proceeded with in spite of the remonstrance of her Majesty's Government, Sir H. Barkley, Governor of the Cape, has protested against its continuance.

The town of Hildesheim, Hanover, has had the exciting spectacle of a lion-hunt. Two lions escaped from a travelling menagerie. One sprang on a horse, which it killed. It then dashed off down the Rue Zingel, which was fortunately deserted, the hour being early. At last the beast made its way into a garden, and the place was surrounded by soldiers. It climbed up a tree, and the troops received orders to shoot it. They fired; and it fell dead, riddled with bullets. The other, which had got into a cellar, was easily mastered and taken back to its cage.





"DEUX BONS AMIS." BY A. DELOBBE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GOUFIL AND CO.

#### ACCIDENT TO THE "FLYING SCOTCHMAN."

The night express-train on the Midland Railway to Scotland, which has been jocularly called by this nickname, met with an alarming accident on the night of Tuesday week. The train left St. Pancras at 9.15 that night, and was due at Sheffield at one o'clock next morning. The accident took place at the Heeley station, a mile distant from Sheffield, where ordinary trains usually stop for the collection of tickets, while express-trains run through to Sheffield station. At the time of the accident, it is said, the train was going at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour; and, when at a distance of about a hundred yards south of the Heeley station, the hind portion of the train left the rails. The couplings broke; and, while the first part of the train went on in the direction of Sheffield, the hind portion dashed into the station and became a complete wreck. There were two Pullman sleeping-cars in the train, and the couplings broke at the first of these. This carriage, leaving the hind portion of the train, came crashing along over the sleepers, and, at the entrance to the station, came into collision with the semaphore outside the signalman's box, which was thrown down to the platform. Mounting the platform, the car and the remainder of the carriages ran along for a distance of about fifty yards, in their course smashing up the platform as if it were a structure of cardboard. The Pullman car was then brought to a stop by being thrown upon its side, falling away from the platform and blocking the up rails. The front bogie-wheels remained on the platform, but those behind were driven into the carriage immediately in the rear. A distance of fifty yards separated this carriage from the second Pullman car, the couplings of which had broken immediately after the separation

from the main body of the train. This car was off the rails, but remained upright. The other carriages that followed were smashed. Fortunately there were but few passengers in the train, and it seems marvellous that any of them escaped. Only five were injured, and, except in one case, none of the injuries are of a serious character. There were six passengers in the first of the Pullman cars, and only one passenger in the second. At the time of the accident there was no one at the station, but two policemen happened to be not far distant. They at once called up the station-master, and rendered what assistance they could. By that time most of the passengers had managed to scramble out of the carriages. The first part of the train was brought back to the station, and the passengers taken on to Sheffield, where they received the attention of medical men. With but one exception, they resumed their journey in a special train. Our illustration, showing the position of the overturned carriages, is from a sketch by Mr. W. Topham.

#### "DEUX BONS AMIS."

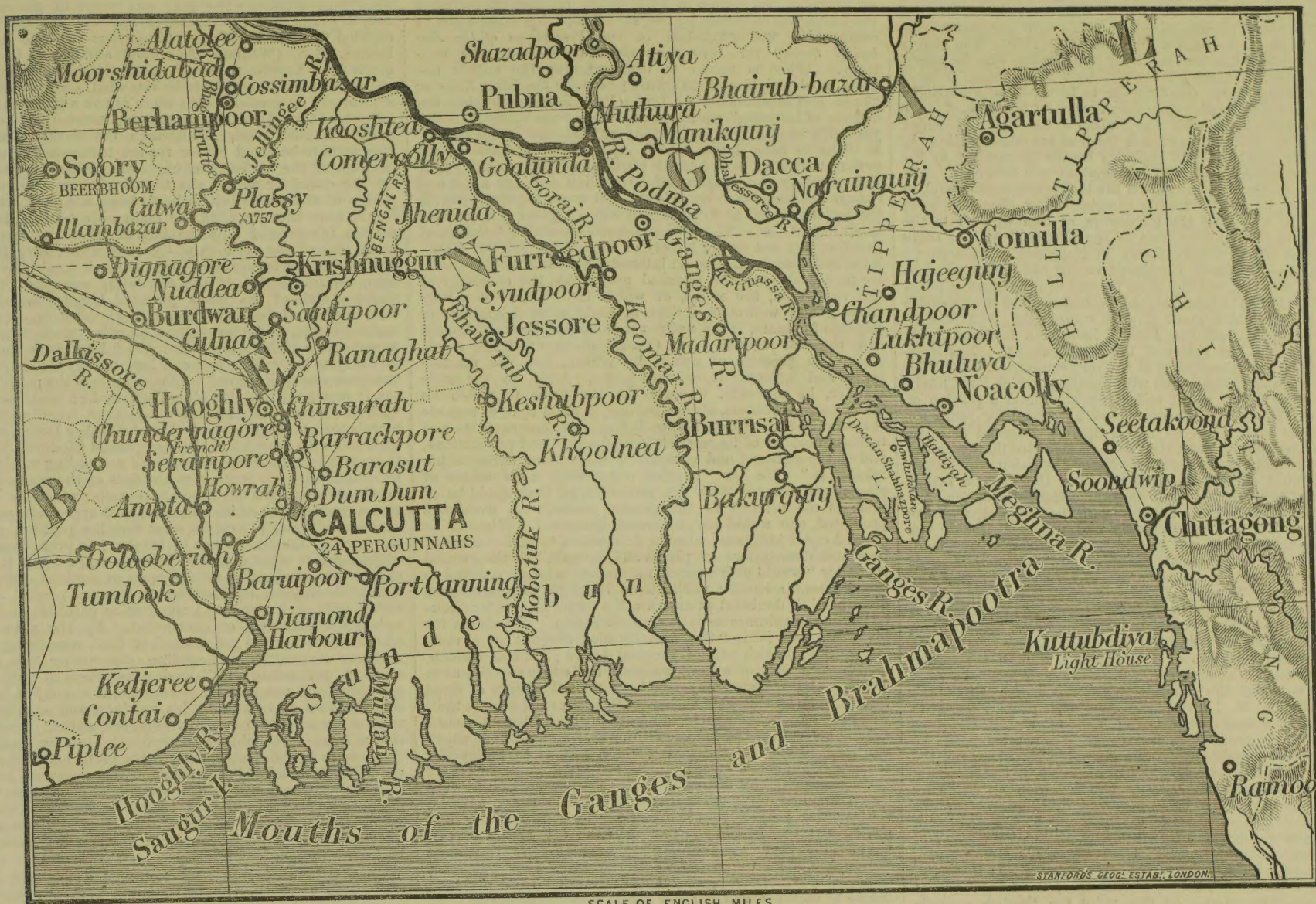
There is such harmony and congeniality of temper between this child and his favourite kitten, that the French title of the picture—tell the little boy it means "Two Good Friends"—announces a self-evident truth. It is pleasing enough to see the child partake with his feline playfellow a breakfast bowl of mild porridge; for eating which, as it seems, the independent little animal rather declines to use a spoon, like the pet pig in Miss Edgeworth's "Simple Susan." Dr. Gordon Stables, a learned naval and medical officer and connoisseur of domestic animals, tells us in his book on "The Cat" what a good sort of food is the real Scotch oatmeal porridge, as well for pussy as for her young master or mistress. The next best thing,

he says, is bread and milk; but at dinner she must have a wee bit of meat. Comparisons are odious; and we have no call to decide whether the cat or the dog be the most suitable friend of childhood. For boys in general, we should say, the dog. But, for a tender-hearted little fellow of six or seven years, the cat may often be preferred, if she will promise not to scratch. And why should she ever use her claws in anger, with such a kind young master as we see depicted here? It is scarcely advisable, however, to take her up by the tail; such an attempt would be rash, as well as cruel, and should bring its own punishment.

#### THE GREAT FLOODS IN BENGAL.

Nearly a quarter of a million of people were drowned in one night. This dreadful event, accompanied by the devastation of fertile and populous territories of large extent, took place on the last day of October. The locality is shown, and the cause of the disaster becomes apparent, by a glance at our Map. It is not the first, but seems to be one of the greatest on record of such calamities which have happened there. The islands of the Deccan, Shahbaspore, Hattiyah, Soondwip, and several others, lie in a gulf situated at the head of the Bay of Bengal, between the eastern mouths of the Ganges and that of the Brahmapootra. The adjacent mainland, to the west, is called Bakurgunj, and is a portion of the Sunderbunds, or Delta of the Ganges; on the other side of which, about one hundred miles farther west, is the Hooghly, the port and river of Calcutta. The district of Bakurgunj, which officially includes the island of Shahbaspore, has an area of 3800 square miles, all flat alluvial land. It was for the most part richly cultivated, producing abundant crops of rice, sugar,



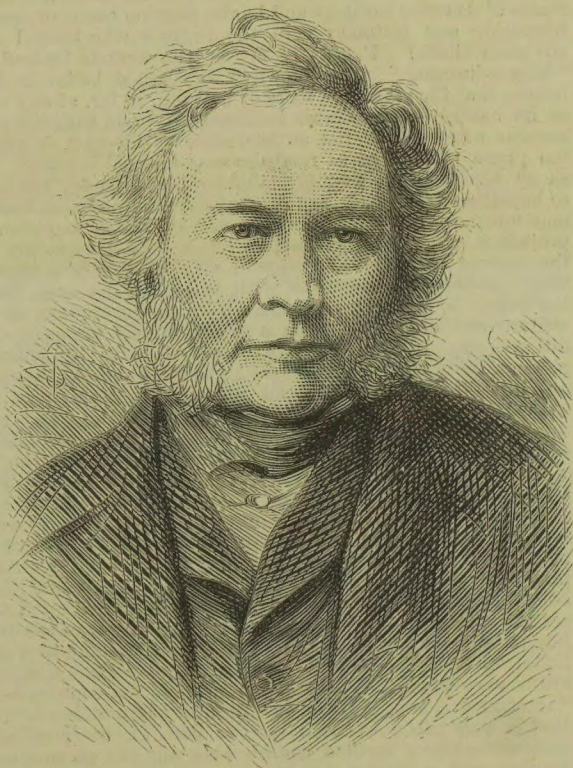


THE MOUTHS OF THE GANGES AND BRAHMAPOOTRA, INCLUDING THE DISTRICT FLOODED BY THE CYCLONE.

cotton, betel, corn, oil-seeds, peas, and lentils. The population was above 750,000, a majority of whom were Mohammedans, as the Hindoos dislike living near the sea. Shahbazpore alone had 240,000 inhabitants; Hattiyah and Soondwip about 100,000 together. The whole of this country, as well as the Sunderbunds, is intersected with creeks, rivers, and lagoons, but is not considered unhealthy. It includes, however, much jungle and swamp, infested by tigers and crocodiles. It is usually flooded, like the Delta of the Nile, in the months of August, September, and October, which makes the remarkable fertility of the soil. This yearly flood is caused by the rains in the inland country, through which the Ganges and the Brahmapootra take their immense course. The Bakurgunj, lying very low, on the western side of their joint outlet, is more exposed to inundation than the shores to the east of the Meghna, or great mouth of the Brahmapootra. But in ordinary seasons there is no danger. The natives build their houses on mounds, formed by excavating the soft alluvial ground and heaping up the earth so obtained; the hollows made by these excavations are used as tanks for collecting fresh water from the rains. It is described, in general, as a very prosperous district. All this scene of agricultural industry, wealth, and comfort, has been suddenly overwhelmed with destruction. A cyclone, or circular storm of wind, swept round the head of the Bay of Bengal, and drove the sea into the upper gulf and estuaries of the swollen mighty rivers. The islands and great part of the Bakurgunj mainland, within less than half an hour, were laid under 20 ft. depth of water. It was a little before midnight; the unhappy people were caught in their beds. Some rushed out of their houses. It is the custom in those districts to plant dense groves of trees, chiefly cocoa-nut and palm, round the villages. The trees afforded shelter to the villagers, and almost all the survivors saved themselves by climbing among their branches. Some took refuge on the roofs, but the water entering the houses burst off the roofs, and the receding waves carried them out to sea with the people still clinging to them. A few were carried thus from Soondwip across the Channel, ten miles broad, to Chittagong; but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed in reaching trees. The cattle were all drowned. All the boats were swept away, and as wheeled carriages are unknown in those districts, the people were deprived of means of communication. Almost all the civil officers and police officials in Deccan Shahbazpore, except the deputy magistrate in charge, perished. The last edition of the Government Gazette at Calcutta contains a minute by Sir Richard Temple. He estimates the loss of life as at least 215,000. The whole country presents a bare and desolate appearance. The Supreme Government, in acknowledging Sir R. Temple's report, conveys its thanks to the district officers and others for the energy they displayed, and says that the Queen, upon hearing of the calamity, telegraphed to the Viceroy expressing her deep concern. Accounts from Bombay report that the prospects of scarcity are more gloomy, and Madras reports also are far from favourable. Large quantities of rice are being exported from Calcutta to Madras. During the last three or four days the weather at Calcutta had been very gloomy and wet. Some fears were felt of another cyclone.

It is agreed that the cyclone of Oct. 31 was certainly the most destructive storm to life and property since the great cyclone of 1864. It is probable that full details when received will show it to have been even more destructive. The storm

began somewhere in the Bay of Bengal, and advanced northwards in the track of ships bound for Calcutta, doing much damage. Many large ships were dismasted. The Prince Waldemar was wrecked on Balchin Sand, and only four of the crew were saved. A ship, supposed to be the Timour, was seen bottom upwards at sea. The ship Allahabad, from Melbourne with 153 horses, was caught in the storm, and arrived at Calcutta with only nine horses alive. The loss at sea, however, is trifling compared with the damage done on shore. At Chittagong the storm stranded every vessel in the harbour



THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN BELL, G.C.B.

except one. The town was much damaged. Details have not yet been received, but it is believed that there has been great loss of life. Noacolly was inundated, and many lives were lost, and great distress will be occasioned. It is stated that 3000 houses were blown down in Burrisal town. The districts of Tipperah, Dacca, and Mymensingh suffered much.

Intelligence was received, last week, at New York from Mexico, stating that ex-Chief Justice Inglesais had proclaimed himself President of the Republic, and formed a Government at Ganajuato. Troops were moving against him.

#### THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN BELL, G.C.B.

This distinguished officer was mentioned in our Obituary last week. He was born on Jan. 1, 1782, and thus at his death, on the 20th ult., had nearly reached the age of ninety-five. He was eldest son of Mr. David Bell, of Bonnyton, who was second son of Mr. John Bell, of Kilduncan and Bonnyton, Fifeshire. It was not until 1805 that he abandoned the more lucrative prospects of mercantile life, open to him by family connections, and followed the bent of his own inclination by accepting a commission in the Army. But he soon gained, and always retained, the favourable notice of the Duke of Wellington and others high in command. He served through the Peninsular War and in America. He rose rapidly, and during his last years was the senior General of the British Army. He held office during thirteen years as Chief Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. In the details of his services, given lately in various publications, we have to note the omission of the fact that he was shot through the shoulder at Vimiera. With that exception, and a hit by a spent ball elsewhere, he escaped untouched through all his battles. He married a daughter of the first Earl of Malmesbury. On the 20th ult. his remains were buried, beside those of Lady Catherine Bell, in Kensal-green Cemetery. By his own request, the funeral was very private. A brother and a sister of Sir John Bell lived beyond ninety years of age.

The Liberals have gained a seat at Frome. The election, on Thursday week, resulted in the return of Mr. Samuelson, who polled 661 votes, against 568 given to Sir James Fergusson.

A petition has been presented to the Lord Chancellor by the Society of Arts with reference to the Patent Laws. The petition states that, under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and certain law officers of the Crown therein named, together with such other persons as her Majesty the Queen should appoint, were made Commissioners of Patents, with full powers as therein specified, to conduct the business of granting letters patent for inventions, and to make regulations for the administration of the Patent Office; and that up to the present time no additional Commissioners, as contemplated by the Act, have been appointed, and that thus the whole business of the Patent Office falls upon the ex-officio Commissioners, who are already overburdened with other important and heavy duties. The memorialists express the opinion that if such additional Commissioners were appointed, duly paid, and made responsible for the effective working of the Patent Law as it at present exists, a large amount of beneficial reform would be obtained, and many of the objections now made, if not all, would be got rid of without any further legislation—at all events, for the present. They therefore pray his Lordship to cause the provisions of the Act of 1852 to be put into force by the appointment of one or more additional Commissioners of Patents, to whom might be intrusted the full carrying out of the duties of the office, and who should be responsible for the same, and that no further legislation be attempted until after such Commissioners shall have been appointed, and the system contemplated by the Act administered in its integrity. The petition is signed by the chairman of the council and the secretary.



## NEW BOOKS.

A great work will have been completed when we reach the end of *The History of Napoleon the First*, by P. Lanfrey (Macmillan and Co.), the third volume of which deals with the events comprised between November, 1806, and July 1810. The history is chiefly interesting, as everybody must by this time be aware, from the fact that, though written by a Frenchman, it takes what to some people may appear to be the strictly impartial and to others the anti-Napoleonic view. At any rate, it is the history, translated with the author's sanction, to which Englishmen, unless it be such of them as are blind admirers of the "little corporal," will probably betake themselves as the most trustworthy source of information and reference. The author certainly rubs the gilt off the idol remorselessly, and, in the process, it may be readily imagined how often he finds occasion to reprobate the handiwork of him who wrote the "History of the Consulate and of the Empire," and of those who edited the "Correspondence of Napoleon." Though no part of the stupendous Corsican career can be described as devoid of interest, yet this third volume of his history is peculiarly interesting to English readers, inasmuch as it introduces upon the scene that great English commander who was to measure swords with the French hero of a hundred fights and was to get the better of the measurement. Moreover, some of the topics treated of at the very commencement of the volume are closely connected with questions which have lately agitated the whole world and fairly convulsed a portion of England. Russia and Constantinople have been for years, for generations even, upon all men's lips, in England at least, and, in these latter days, they have been more than ever the subjects of fierce controversy and bitter discussion. The commercial mind shrinks with horror from the idea of seeing Russia at Constantinople, but uncommercial Englishmen have been found to exclaim, in the frenzy of the moment, that the Russian may have Constantinople and welcome, if only the Turk be driven, bag and baggage, from Europe. England, however, is a commercial country, and commercial considerations are wont to carry the day there. So that the inquiry is made how the Russian may best be kept out of Constantinople, whether by an intervening line of autonomous districts or otherwise. A few, principally Poles, are heard to declare that the most certain, if not the only, way would be to revive the old kingdom of Poland; and, though the notion is impracticable and chimerical, it is sufficiently attractive to enhance the interest with which one reads the pages wherein M. Lanfrey discusses the proposition that Napoleon sincerely wished for the re-establishment of Poland. This proposition is intimately associated with the relations established between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander by the treaty of Tilsit, a treaty which, with its accessories, M. Lanfrey handles with all the care and minuteness which its importance deserved. After this comes the origin of the war in Spain; and then follows a chapter concerning "the institution of titles of nobility and suppression of the tribunate." The scene then shifts to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, to be ultimately settled chiefly in Spain, where poor King Joseph dons his crown of thorns and almost excites one's sympathy. At this point the English reader's heart begins to be more in the work, for, with an echo that reaches from Portugal to the furthest corner of Spain, the penetrating voice of fame proclaims the advent of Sir Arthur Wellesley. The disaster of Baylen, the evacuation of Madrid, and the convention of Cintra lead up to that famous interview at Erfurt, when Napoleon, who had hitherto let the ties by which he had bound himself to the Czar at Tilsit grow almost dangerously slack, took occasion to draw them, at least in appearance, much tighter than they had ever been, whilst the two "arbiters of Europe," the Emperors of France and of Russia, passed the day in all manner of pageants, and the evening at the theatre, where Racine, Corneille, and Voltaire were acted by Talma and Mlle. Duchesnois before the Imperial pair and a pitful of Kings. At this part of his narrative M. Lanfrey pauses to observe that the apology offered by Goethe himself is the best that can be made for the poet's appearance among those who bowed the knee to Baal. We have not long to wait before we are once more holding our breath with mingled admiration and horror over the account given of the ever-memorable siege of Saragossa; and we cannot refrain from joining M. Lanfrey in his expression of regret that even the gallant Lannes could not be generous in his hour of victory, and that the Emperor should have condescended to ignoble reprisals against the young man, Joseph Palafox, "who had been the life and soul of this immortal defence." Due justice is then done to the magnificence of Napoleon's military genius as it appeared in the "battle of the five days," the second capture of Vienna is described; and the sanguinary affair of Essling, fatal to the brave Lannes, is compared, for its resultlessness, with the battle of Eylau. The interview between Napoleon and the dying Lannes is made a subject of discussion; and credence is given, notwithstanding Napoleon's angry denials, to the story which represents the mortally-wounded Marshal as having bitterly reproached his august master with a reckless waste of human life, like a gambler playing with men as with coin. The abduction of Pope Pius VII., the battle of Wagram, and the armistice of Znaim are the principal events of the next chapter. Then we are called upon to follow the campaign in Portugal, whilst Wellesley is employed in driving Soult before him, and throwing him back upon Galicia. The campaign of Talavera, a name conspicuous upon the British colours, and the Walcheren expedition engage our attention next. The peace of Vienna, the divorce, and the Austrian marriage bring us down to the spring of 1810; and the volume closes with the annexation of Holland and the spectacle of King Louis "escaping from his kingdom as if from a prison." One of the most remarkable features of M. Lanfrey's work is the frequency with which he has to accuse the editors of the "Correspondence of Napoleon" with the suppression of what he considers to be undoubtedly genuine letters. And now that the letters have been mentioned, it is not irrelevant to draw attention to a digression, introduced by M. Lanfrey, at p. 193 of the present volume, in which he undertakes to establish that a certain "too celebrated letter" of March 29, 1808, is not only a forgery, but a forgery perpetrated by Napoleon himself, who, having "lied audaciously to his contemporaries every day and every hour of his reign," did not shrink, with the low cunning of a Scapin, from "lying to posterity." This is a pretty bone of contention thrown down for disputants; but it proves, at any rate, that M. Lanfrey has the courage of his opinions.

It will be remembered, perhaps, that Colonel Long in his book, not long since published, about Central Africa declares that he was led to form a very low estimate of the negro, as a man, a brother, and a professed Christian; and that estimate is confirmed, upon personal experience gathered in a different part of Africa, by the opinions recorded in the two volumes entitled *Angola and the River Congo*: by Joachim John Monteiro (Macmillan and Co.), a work which has less claim to be included among "new books" than among interesting records, inasmuch as the date of 1875 upon the titlepage would seem to indicate that it has hitherto escaped the notice which would have gained it earlier recognition in these columns, and inas-

much as there is not in the volumes themselves any evidence of investigations conducted within very recent times, beyond an ascent of the Congo in 1873, unless the fact that a list of the butterflies collected by the author and his companion or companions was published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* for 1875 may seem to indicate the contrary. What is meant is that, whereas the author has given a "description of the country between the River Zaire or Congo, and Mossamedes or Little Fish Bay, comprising ten degrees of latitude," which description is "the result of many years of travel in, and exploration of, that part of the coast," he seems to have drawn chiefly on his reminiscences of experience acquired in the earlier portions of those many years. But certainly the progress of civilization and the effects of change are believed to be so slow and even imperceptible in the regions visited as to make a decade of years a matter of small importance. The author commences with a "sketch of the discovery and earlier history of Angola," which "is translated and condensed from an interesting work in Portuguese." He then deals with the physical geography, the character of the vegetation, the rivers, of which the Congo "is a very striking and well-marked line of division or boundary, in respect of climate, fauna, natives and customs, between Angola and the rest of the West Coast," slavery and the slave-trade, the practice of ordeal by poison, and the insensibility and ingratitude of the negro. And, in the same manner, he proceeds, whatever be the place to which he introduces his readers, always bearing in mind that, as regards the country he explored, his aim is "to present an accurate and truthful account of its more striking features and productions, and of the manners and customs of the various tribes which inhabit it." He has "avoided mentioning more names of places and persons than are necessary, as they would be of little or no interest to the general reader," an avoidance prompted, one would say, by sound discretion. Whether he showed equal judgment when he determined to omit "detailed lists and descriptions of plants and animals," on the ground that they "would only interest naturalists, who are referred to the different scientific publications in which they have been described," is doubtful, at any rate, if a larger or smaller circulation of the volumes were any consideration. He claims for his work that it is "the first detailed account of a most interesting and rich part of Tropical Africa;" a claim which, read by the light of a faint memory, leads to a surmise as to whether the volumes may not be a revised edition of some former work by the same author. He assures his readers that, whatever may be the shortcomings of his book, "at all events, a want of truth is not included" therein; an assurance which will tend to confirm the saying which refuses to fiction the palm of strangeness. For instance, he tells singular anecdotes about the antipathy displayed by his Portuguese pointer and by his Brazilian mule towards men of colour. It appears that the pointer positively sneezed and "looked perfectly disgusted" at the perfume exhaled from the bodies of two negroes, and that "the poor dog's unmistakable expression of thorough dislike to the odour of the black race was most comical." It appears again, that the mule "could not bear blacks to saddle her or put her bridle and head-gear on; she would throw back her ears and suddenly make a snap with her teeth at the black who attempted it. She was a very tame animal, and would be perfectly quiet to a white man. She had been seventeen years in Benguela before she came into my possession, but never became used to negroes; whether she disliked them from their disagreeable odour, or from some other reason, I could not discover; but, judging from the dog's decided antipathy, I presume their smell was her principal objection; and yet it is very singular that wild animals in Africa will scent a white sooner than a black hunter." Now, daily observation would lead us to infer that dogs are not repelled by the nastiness of a smell, though they may be by its novelty, so that the pointer would perhaps have been as much disgusted with a white man's perfume as it is said to have been with the black men's, had the animal lived all its life among blacks instead of whites. As for the mule, creatures of the equine order have been known to show equal or greater repugnance to the approach of a white man, especially when they have been cruelly treated by him. Moreover, is it not notorious that in the former slave States of America the dogs and horses were on terms of special friendship and intimacy with the negroes who tended and governed them? Except, of course, the hounds trained for "nigger-hunting." On the whole, one would be inclined to believe that the smell had little or nothing, so far, at any rate, as its natural offensiveness is concerned, to do with the phenomena witnessed by the author, who, by-the-way, is rather too prone to indulge in reminiscences of what is nasty. He shows signs of humane and philanthropic instincts; but he is so hopeless of the negro, as far as Angola is concerned, that he may unconsciously have been actuated by just a suspicion of prejudice. At the same time, he has a good word to say for the negroes from certain points of view, especially as regards their comparative innocence. "It is lucky," he says, "that the negro is unaware that those who are so anxious for his welfare and conversion from a comparatively innocent condition come from a country where a state of ferocity, poverty, and vice exists of which he has, happily, no conception, or it would make him look upon us with horror and surprise." He contrasts the effect produced by the contact of the Portuguese with the natives of Angola and that produced by the contact of the English with the natives of Sierra Leone, greatly in favour of the former, on the ground that "in Angola the natives have not been muddled by the present style of missionary work, which," he says, "is not only nearly useless, but must be blamed as the cause of certain very objectionable characteristics," such as "astounding impudence and cant." He admits that "the negro is capable of being acted upon to a certain extent by the desire for something more than the absolute necessities of life, to satisfy which he is willing to work a little;" but any hopes that might be raised by this admission are at once crushed by the assertion that, the country being "so extensive, and the soil and natural productions so rich, that a very little exertion on the part of the population suffices to bring forth a considerable amount of produce," another and a "more industrious race will have to take the place of the negro in Africa, if its riches and capabilities are to be fully developed." It may be said, perhaps, that Angola is no personal concern of Englishmen; but it is so near akin to what concerns us greatly that Mr. Monteiro's volumes, with their map and many curious illustrations, can hardly fail to be read with interest, and to yield profitable information as well as agreeable entertainment. We have had so much about Central Africa lately that it is rather a relief to migrate to the West Coast. It may not be generally known that the "complete abolition of slavery in Angola has been decreed to take place in the year 1878; and should the measure be strictly enforced," says our author, in the spirit of a cheerful prophet, "the total annihilation and ruin of the thriving and rising cotton and sugar-cane plantations, &c., will be the result, with a vast amount of misery to the thousands of liberated blacks." He is for abolishing slavery, but "only in the most gradual manner."

It is so long since the excellent series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" commenced that memory fails to recall what were originally the plan and scope of the projectors; but, to judge from the volume of the "supplementary series," entitled *Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius*: by the Rev. James Davies, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), it is not so much for "English readers" as for classical scholars that the publication would appear to be intended. At the same time, it must not be supposed that there is not a great deal of what cannot, or should not, fail to gratify, instruct, and charm the mere "English reader," although the learned dissertations may seem to be fitted rather for the lecture-room, where the students of the ancient languages are gathered together, than for the armchair where sits the Englishman to whom the poetry of old Rome has hitherto been a sealed book. One would have thought that the main object would be to give readers innocent of Latin an idea of what the several poets wrote and of the style in which they wrote, everything else being of minor importance. Of course it would have, in that case, been advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to give a slight sketch of the poets' personal history and character; but, in point of fact, the biographical sketches, semi-critical commentaries, and observations touching ancient things and persons about which and whom the "English reader" would be likely to know little and care less, occupy the lion's share of the space, and quite crowd out the samples of the poets' work. It surely matters little, if the object be to make a reader acquainted with the poems of Catullus or another, whether the poet's morals were really good or bad, and whether Lesbia was really identical with the wicked sister of wicked Clodius. There are those to whom the proper manner of proceeding would seem to be as follows:—To begin with the date of the poet's birth and death; to state the circumstances under which he lived; to give a rapid sketch of his character as it appears in and affects his compositions; to explain what was the position and what the spirit of Roman poetry in his day; to pronounce in what respect and to what extent he left his mark upon it; and to submit for examination whole poems or copious extracts, rendered into English, adapted for continuous perusal, and furnished with such notes and illustrative parallels as might be considered necessary or convenient. By the plan actually adopted, however, we get, instead of that, something like the ordinary review, in a magazine, discoursing "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis," having specimens of poetry interspersed with comparative sparseness, if the object be to present the poet as he was in his writings, and cumbered with more or less commendation of various translators. Nevertheless, that a learned, readable, and profitable volume results from the process is undeniable, though the profit may not accrue to the "English readers" for whom it was intended, but to the scholars for whom it was not, and whose chief cause of complaint will be, perhaps, that justice is hardly done to the genius of Catullus, a poet regarded by some admirers as having more of the real poetic faculty than any other Roman poet, Virgil not excepted.

It is not impossible that judges, lawyers, and lawyers' clerks may be convulsed with laughter to the danger of their lives over *Leading Cases Done into English*: by an Apprentice of Lincoln's Inn (Macmillan and Co.), but it is extremely doubtful whether any other living creature, let alone the ingenuous "general reader," will see any point or anything but almost utterly unintelligible verse in the extraordinary collection of "cases" which it has seemed worth while to gather together and reprint from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Legal jargon, legal enactments, legal decisions, when they take the form of bare prose, are usually hard nuts to crack for the ordinary layman, but, when the intricacies of a versifier, who affects odd constructions and antiquated expressions, are introduced, the result, save for the initiated few, is almost certain to be complete mystification. The "apprentice" has "done" some fifteen or sixteen "cases;" and goodness may be thanked that there are no more. To the "cases" is appended a "dedication to J. S." the letters being supposed to stand for the initials of John Stiles, a "mythical person," described as "a kind of cousin to John Doe and Richard Roe, but more active and versatile." It is sincerely to be hoped that he has by this time shared the fate of his once ubiquitous relatives, who are believed to have been abolished as long ago as Oct. 24, 1852. What the object of the "apprentice" may have been, it is not easy to surmise; but, if it were to show that, with the most unpromising themes to work upon, he can write all manner of verse, whether mere doggerel, or imitations of the old ballad, or blank verse after, and a long way after, the style of Mr. Tennyson, or an inferior sort of English hexameters, or an occasional piece according to the most modern lyric pattern, he may be considered to have attained success. But if he imagined that the efforts of his muse would lure men on to the study, if they can possibly avoid it, of the British law, either as it was in olden time or as it now is, he probably laboured under the hallucinations of a sanguine temperament.

The first number of a new monthly journal, called the *Antiquary*, has been issued, communicating new information respecting antiquities, topography and topographers, old customs, sports and pastimes, records of celebrated places, public gardens, museums, libraries, authors, artists, and collectors. It is edited by James H. Fennell.

The Board of Trade inquiry respecting the circumstances attending the collision between the British ship *Huruni* and the Greek barque *Pater*, and the loss of most of the crew of the latter, was concluded yesterday week. The Court, in giving judgment, said they thought that the captain of the *Huruni* had shown a great want of discretion and of presence of mind—qualities which should not be deficient in one having the command of a ship with so many lives on board, and they ordered his certificate to be suspended for twelve months. The certificate of the second mate was returned.

A "Special Festival Dinner" was given, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, in connection with the effort which is being made to pay off a debt of £3500, entailed by the erection of new buildings pertaining to the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham, in Kent. Since the institution was removed from Tottenham, in 1867, its sphere of utility has greatly increased, as have, in the same ratio, its responsibilities. The chairman, Mr. Quintin Hogg, in addressing a company of one hundred ladies and gentlemen, after dinner, touchingly alluded to the death of Mr. George Moore, who had the interests of the charity warmly at heart, and made an eloquent appeal for help in clearing off the mortgage. Three friends—namely, the late Mr. George Moore, Mr. Willans, and Mr. Robert Hanbury—had promised each £500 on condition that the whole should be raised. After speeches from Mr. Willans, Canon Farrar, Dr. Morley Punshon, the Rev. J. Fleming, and Mr. Bumpas, the secretary announced that, including the sums above named, a total amount of £3900 had been subscribed, more than enough to pay off the whole debt and expenses. Some small profit from a bazaar or exhibition on the ground floor, in which the printing and other handiwork of the school were displayed, was also added to the fund.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CHARLEMONT.

The Right Hon. Anne, Dowager Countess of Charlemont, at one time a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, died, on the 24th ult., at her residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, aged ninety-five. Her Ladyship was the younger daughter and coheirress (with her sister Mary, late Countess of Leitrim) of William Bermingham, Esq., of Ross Hill, in the county of Galway, and was descended from Thomas Duffe Bermingham, third son of Edmund de Bermingham, fifteenth Lord Athenry. Her Ladyship was married, Feb. 9, 1802, to Francis William, second Earl of Charlemont, K.P., uncle of James Molyneux, present Earl of Charlemont, K.P., and had two sons and two daughters, who all died young and unmarried in the lifetime of their father. The Countess was left a widow Dec. 26, 1863.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITESIDE.

The Right Hon. James Whiteside, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, died on the 25th ult., aged about seventy. The event has caused the deepest sorrow. Every Irishman feels, irrespectively of creed or party, a pride in the great orator who has just passed away. Whiteside's genius, thoroughly national, was a brilliant link in the chain that connects the present with the past glories of the Irish Bar, and in his native land his memory will be cherished as is the memory of Grattan and Curran. Personally, he had no foe. Kind and courteous and generous, he won, by the grace and charm of his conversation, by his abounding and facile humour, and, more than all, by the warmth of his heart, the love as well as the admiration of those around him. The writer of this brief tribute to a dear and distinguished friend speaks from a long and intimate knowledge of the Chief Justice's character. James Whiteside was born at Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, the younger son of the Rev. William Whiteside, A.M., Head Master of Rathmines Collegiate School, near Dublin, and was grandson of William Whiteside, a resident of Londonderry. His elder brother, the late Rev. John Whiteside, LL.D., was for many years Vicar of Scarborough. The Chief Justice was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. together in 1832. He had been previously called to the Irish Bar in 1830. In 1842 he defended O'Connell, and delivered on that memorable occasion one of the most splendid orations ever heard in a court of law; in 1848 he was intrusted with the defence of Smith O'Brien; and for years after he had the leading practice in Ireland, his more recent efforts, and perhaps the best known, being his conduct of the famous Colclough case and his advocacy of Theresa Yelverton. His Parliamentary career, distinguished by the same energy and eloquence, commenced in 1851, as M.P. for Enniskillen, a constituency for which he continued to sit until 1859, when he became representative of the University of Dublin. In 1852 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and from 1858 to 1859 held office as Attorney-General. In 1866 he succeeded Lefroy as Lord Chief Justice. Not content with thus achieving fame and honour in the senate and the forum he entered the literary arena, and produced several attractive works—"Italy in the Nineteenth Century," "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," &c. He married, in July, 1833, Rosetta, daughter of William Napier, Esq., of Belfast, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart.; but leaves no issue.

SIR ELKANAH ARMITAGE.

Sir Elkanah Armitage, Knt., of Hope Hall, Eccles, Lancashire, whose death is just announced, aged eighty-three, was knighted, in 1849, for his energy, when Mayor of Manchester, in suppressing the Chartist rising. The third son of Mr. Elkanah Armitage, of Newton, he raised himself from small beginnings to be the head of one of the most prosperous cotton-spinning manufactories in the world. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire in 1853, and served as High Sheriff of the county in 1866. He married, first, 1816, Mary, daughter of J. Bowers, Esq., of Newton Heath; and secondly, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Kirke, Esq., of The Paves, in the county of Derby. By the former he leaves, with other issue, his son and heir, Elkanah; and by the latter, one son, Vernon Kirke.

REV. W. GRESLEY.

The Rev. William Gresley, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Vicar of Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, died on the 20th ult. He was born March 16, 1801, the eldest son of Richard Gresley, Esq., of Stowe House, Staffordshire, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Andrew Grote, Esq., and was nephew of the Rev. William Gresley, D.D., of Netherseale, whose son, Sir William Nigel Gresley, was ninth Baronet of Drakelow. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and became eventually a well-known leader of the High Church Anglican party. As an author he gained considerable popularity; his "Siege of Lichfield" has passed through several editions, and his other novels, "Bernard Leslie," "Coniston Hall," "Clement Walton," and "The Forest of Arden" have been much read. He wrote, besides, treatises on "The Church," "Confession," on "Preaching," "The Portrait of an English Churchman," &c. Mr. Gresley married, 1828, Anne Wright, daughter and heiress of John Barker Scott, Esq., and was left a widower May 28, 1864.

GENERAL SIR J. E. DUPUIS.

General Sir John Edward Dupuis, K.C.B., who died on the 25th ult., was the son of the late Rev. George Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury, near Bicester. He received his education at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1825. From 1836 to 1838 he was employed with the Spanish army, including the action of Hernani. He served during the Crimean War, was at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman; and at Sebastopol twice commanded the Royal Artillery. He commanded the Artillery in India, from 1857 to 1859, in many affairs, including the operations before Cawnpore. Dupuis had received the Crimean medal and four clasps, the Indian medal, the Order of St. Fernando of Spain, the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie, and the Sardinian medals. He was made a C.B. in 1856, a K.C.B. in 1865, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He was given the command of the eleventh brigade of the Royal Artillery in 1865.

The deaths are also announced of Andrew Carden, Esq., of Barnane, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1873;—of Rosalinda Eleanor, wife of Frederick R. Knollys, Esq., of Brookfield House, Bucks, and daughter of the Hon. James Butler, brother of Lord Dunboyne;—of Thomas Sands Chapman, Esq., barrister-at-law, J.P. for Bucks, in his seventy-seventh year;—of John Dickinson, Esq., of Abbots Hill, Herts, J.P. for that county and for St. Albans, barrister-at-law, F.R.A.S.;—of William Windham Baring, Esq., late of Cromer, Norfolk, son of the late Henry Baring, Esq. (brother of Alexander, first Lord Ashburton), by Cecilia Anne, his second wife, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral William Windham, of Felbrigg, aged fifty; his sister is Lady Suffield, at whose residence the Prince of Wales was on a visit when the news of Mr. Baring's death broke up the party.

Mr. Hugh Mason has become an annual subscriber of £500 to the United Kingdom Alliance.

CHESS.

J. W. FURSTER.—There is no magazine published in England that is entirely devoted to chess. Perhaps the *Westminster Papers* might suit you. You are in error with regard to Problem No. 1709.

J. NEUMANN.—Many thanks for the problem.

TYRO.—Wormald's "Chess Openings" and Staunton's "Theory and Practice;" or, for a mere beginner, Cook's "Synopsis."

T. R. DREW.—The problem shall have early examination.

A. E. STUDD.—They shall have every attention.

T. W. MORRIS.—Accept our best thanks for the game.

T. S. LINDSAY.—You are altogether in error. Look again at the position.

CARL EGGERT.—They shall be examined.

H. MELHADO.—We are greatly obliged by your courteous attention.

J. H. SISON.—The Evans Gambit cannot be advantageously offered on the fifth move after castling, as, after taking the Gambit Pawn, the second player can retire his Bishop to K 2nd.

A. G. S.—A fine player may try it and escape by the skin of his teeth, but the opening is rotten from beginning to end.

A. PINDER.—We announced some time ago that the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* would be revived, with the new year, under the editorship of the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

H. T. P.—All three problems, we regret to say, are hopelessly unsound.

IOWA (United States).—We should certainly advise you to think twice before you publish the proffered article. You may be sure that nothing will be said to the advantage of English players.

J. BYSS.—The problem admits of an obvious solution, by 1. P to K 7th, and 2. P Queens (ch). It is not legitimate to employ any unnecessary force. The solution is incorrect.

PROBLEM No. 1707.—Additional correct solutions received from S. R. V. and Rudolf Carl.

PROBLEM No. 1708.—Author's solution received from R. H. Brooks, J. W. Foster, Jane N. Nilubad, F. and Alfredo Ansur. A number of correspondents, including W. S. B. E. L. G. B. W. S. Videri, Rudolf Carl, B. Bosch, C. E. Pops, A. H. G. G. H. V. Ellen, E. B. Tottle Cocke, Daronda, B. K. T. Guest, and G. H. B., are referred to the notices respecting this problem in our last Number.

PROBLEM No. 1709.—Correct solutions received from G. E. East Marden, Cant. R. W. S. Calero, Hereward, H. S. Emile F. Woolwich Chess Club, Wee Pawn, and Cheam. Those by Wagga, J. Ranning, Wanstead, W. V. G. D. T. Guest, F. O. Egger, are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1708.

[A White Pawn should stand on White's Q Kt 5th.]

|                    |             |                  |        |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.      | WHITE.           | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K B 3rd   | P takes Kt* | 3. Q or R mates. |        |
| 2. R to K 3rd      | Anything    |                  |        |
| *1.                | K to K 3rd  |                  |        |
| 2. R to R 6th (ch) | K moves     | 3. Q mates.      |        |

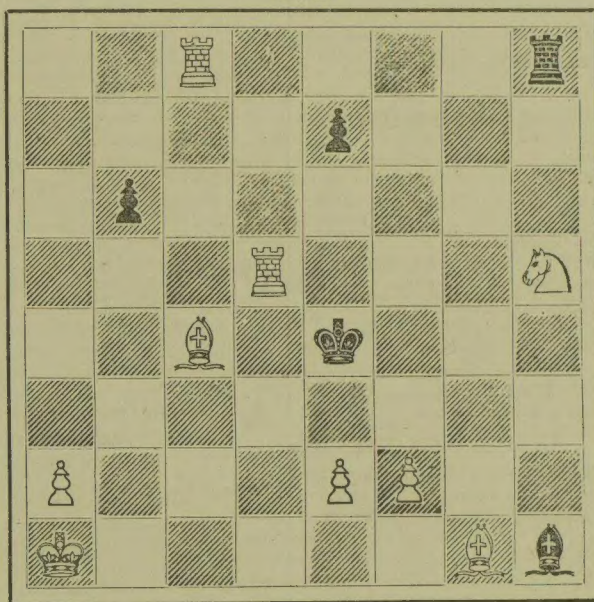
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1709.

|                      |                |                       |          |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|
| WHITE.               | BLACK.         | WHITE.                | BLACK.   |
| 1. R to Q Kt 4th     | Either P takes | 2. P to Q 4th         | Anything |
|                      | P*             | 3. Mates accordingly. |          |
| *1.                  | P to Q 5th     |                       |          |
| 2. Kt takes Q P (ch) | K moves        | 3. R mates.           |          |

PROBLEM No. 1711.

By Mr. F. THOMPSON, of Derby.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played in a match by correspondence between Mr. W. NASH and Mr. T. BOURN.—(*Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.*)

|  |                |                   |                |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. N.)   | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. N.)    | BLACK (Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th  | P to K 4th     | 16. B to Q Kt 3rd |                |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd   | Kt to Q B 3rd  |                   |                |
| 3. B to Q Kt 5th   | P to Q R 3rd   |                   |                |
| 4. B to Q R 4th  | Kt to K B 3rd  |                   |                |
| 5. Castles   | P to Q 3rd     |                   |                |
| This is a lost move for Black. His correct play at this juncture we take to be 6. Kt takes K P; but 5. B to K 2nd also establishes a safe defence. |                |                   |                |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd  |                | 17. B to K 3rd    | Q to K R 5th   |
| Better, perhaps, to have advanced the Queen's Pawn at once.  |                |                   |                |
| 7. P to Q 4th  | P to Q Kt 4th  |                   |                |
| 8. B to Q Kt 3rd   | P to Q 4th     |                   |                |
| 9. Kt takes P  |                |                   |                |
| We should have greatly preferred 9. P takes P.   |                |                   |                |
| 10. P takes Kt   | Kt takes Kt    |                   |                |
| 11. Q to K 2nd   | B to Q Kt 2nd  |                   |                |
| Here, again, B to K 3rd is manifestly superior.  |                |                   |                |
| 12. Kt to Q 2nd  | B to Q B 4th   |                   |                |
| 13. Kt takes Kt  | P takes Kt     |                   |                |
| 14. P to K 6th   | P takes P      |                   |                |
| 15. B takes P (ch)   | K to R sq      |                   |                |

CHESS AT MANCHESTER.

Game played recently, at the Union Club, Manchester, between Mr. A. STEINKUHLER and Mr. ROBEY.—(*Scotch Gambit.*)

|   |                      |                   |                |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. S.)  | BLACK (Mr. R.)       | WHITE (Mr. S.)    | BLACK (Mr. R.) |
| 1. P to K 4th   | P to K 4th           | 14. R to K B sq   | B to Q R 5th   |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd  | Kt to Q B 3rd        | 15. Kt to K B sq  | B to Q B sq    |
| 3. P to Q 4th   | P takes P            | 16. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd   |
| 4. B to Q B 4th   | B to Q B 4th         | 17. R to K B 3rd  | B to Q 5th     |
| 5. Kt to K Kt 5th   | Kt to K R 3rd        | 18. B to Q 2nd    | P to Q Kt 4th  |
| 6. Q to K R 5th   | Q to K 2nd           |                   |                |
| 7. Castles  | P to Q 3rd           |                   |                |
| 8. P to K R 3rd   | B to Q 2nd           |                   |                |
| The best reply; very superior to 8. Kt to K 4th.  |                      |                   |                |
| 9. P to K B 4th   | Q to K B 3rd         |                   |                |
| He ought to have castled on the Queen's side. The move made subjects him to an embarrassing attack. |                      |                   |                |
| 10. P to K B 5th  | P to Q 6th (dis. ch) |                   |                |
| 11. Kt to R sq  | Kt to K 4th          |                   |                |
| 12. B takes Q P   | Kt takes B           |                   |                |
| 13. P takes Kt  | B to Q Kt 4th        |                   |                |
| 14. R to Q sq   |                      |                   |                |
| We should have preferred 14. Kt to Q B 3rd.   |                      |                   |                |
| White takes prompt advantage of his opponent's error.   |                      |                   |                |
| 15. Kt to K 4th   | B takes K P          |                   |                |
| 16. B takes Kt  | Q to K 2nd           |                   |                |
| 17. Q takes P   | P takes B            |                   |                |
| 18. R to K B sq   | R to Q Kt sq         |                   |                |
| 19. K to K B sq   | P to K B 3rd         |                   |                |
| 20. P to Q 4th  | Q to Q Kt 2nd        |                   |                |
| 21. R takes Q B P   | P takes Kt           |                   |                |
| 22. P to K 5th  | B takes Q Kt P       |                   |                |
| A very weak move, as the least consideration ought to have shown.                                   |                      |                   |                |
| 23. R to Q B sq   | B to R 5th           |                   |                |
| 24. Kt takes B  | P takes Kt           |                   |                |
| 25. R takes Q B P   | B takes Q Kt P       |                   |                |
| 26. P to K 5th  |                      |                   |                |
| White resigns.  |                      |                   |                |

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS IN IRELAND.—A match has been arranged between the Dublin City and County Chess Club and the Dawson-street Chess Club, to take place this day (Saturday). Six players will contend on either side, who will play two games each. The annual tournament of the City and County Club is fixed for this month.

CHESS AT DERRY.—A little match took place last Tuesday week between the Chess Club of the Trinity Church Institute and Messrs. Ind and Coope's Chess Club, six a side. The Institute were victorious by four games to two.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 15, 1874, of the Right Hon. John Thornton, Earl of Leven and Melville, late of Roehampton House, Surrey, and of Glenferness Forres, North Britain, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by his sons, Alexander, now Earl of Leven and Melville, formerly Viscount Kirkaldie, and the Hon. Ronald Ruthven Leslie Melville, the acting executors; power being reserved to the Right Hon. Sophia Countess of Leven and Melville, the widow of the deceased, and the other executor named in the will, to prove hereafter if she should desire to do so. The personal estate is sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves to his wife £50,000, and the furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Roehampton House absolutely; he also leaves her the Roehampton estate for life, or so long as she chooses to reside there; on her death, or her ceasing to reside there, the estate is to be sold and the proceeds divided between his sons, Ronald and Norman, and his daughters, Lady Emily Maria Williams and Lady Harriet Leslie Melville; to his three daughters, the Ladies Harriet, Sophia, and Florence Leslie Melville, he bequeaths £8000 each; to his said sons, Ronald and Norman, and his said daughter, Lady Emily Maria Williams, £5000 each; and various other legacies. The entailed estates in Scotland go to his eldest son, and he gives him all the household furniture and effects at Glenferness. The residue of his property, real and personal, the testator directs to be divided into ten parts, eight of which he gives to his eldest son, Alexander, and one tenth to each of his younger sons, Ronald and Norman.

The will, dated June 9, 1869, of Mrs. Frances Gatty, late of Felbridge Park, Surrey, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Charles Henry Gatty, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies to relatives and others, and the rest of her estate to her said son.

The will and three codicils of Mr. Hugh Wood late of No. 7, Westbourne-street, Hyde-Park-gardens, and of Kent's-green, Worcestershire, who died on Sept. 23, at No. 69, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, were proved on the 14th ult. by Arthur Proctor Pickering, Henry Smith Pownall, and Charles Clifton Neilson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies testator gives £100 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and the remainder of his property upon various trusts for his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Martha Wood, and his daughter, Miss Ellen Josephine Wood.

The will, dated March 2, 1867, of the Rev. Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who died on Sept. 30 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Emily Valence Cookson, the widow, and Gilbert Ainslie the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The will, dated May 27, 1875, of Lieutenant-General Harry Stow, R.A., formerly of Rusthall, but late of Speldhurst, Tonbridge Wells, who died on Sept. 25, was proved on the 18th ult. by Miss Harriet Jemima Stow, the sister of the deceased, the sole executrix, to whom he gives everything of which he may die possessed.

AN IMPERIAL DOMAIN.

The annual "Statistical Abstract," issued for British India, following that which relates to the colonies, passes our possessions one by one before us. Three great territories overshadow all the rest. British India is described as having an area of 897,004 square miles, with a population of 189,613,238 (the Colonial volume put it at 190,663,923 in 1871), and 37,041,259 inhabited houses. The area of the native States is estimated at 589,315 square miles, with a population of 50,325,457 souls, bringing the area up to 1,486,319 square miles, with 239,938,695 persons living upon it. There are also in India 196 square miles of French possessions, with 259,981 inhabitants; and 1610 square miles of Portuguese possessions, with their 527,517 people, showing for all India 1,488,125 square miles and 240,726,193 souls. British India has, in round numbers, 98 million males and 92 million females; 67 million children under twelve years of age, and 123 million older persons. There are in British India 139 million Hindoos, 41 million Mohammedans, three million Buddhists and Jains, above a million Sikhs, and 900,000 Christians. Passing to another Continent, we find the Dominion of Canada, estimating its area at about 3,500,000 square miles, more than half of this vast country having been acquired by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company. About 375 million acres of this purchase are said to be agricultural land, which is outside the federated provinces of Canada, and yet to be brought under cultivation. The population of British North America is stated at 3,748,857 in 1871, exclusive of Indians. There remains to be added the "Fifth Continent"—Australia—with a population described as only 2,233,100 in 1874, but with an area of 3,116,042 square miles. Our other colonies raise the total area of our possessions beyond the seas to an amount approaching 7,900,000 square miles.—*Times.*

New board schools were opened, on Monday, at Luton, Bedfordshire. They will accommodate about 300 children, and have cost about £2500.

The Christmas number of *All the Year Round* this year consists of a complete story, in eleven chapters, by the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" and "The Golden Butterfly," entitled "When the Ship Comes Home."

A further instalment of the general digest of endowed charities has been issued, having reference to the charities of Anglesea, which amount to a total of £2052. Of this annual income £1041 is devoted to education.

The Charity Commissioners have, the *Manchester Guardian* understands, authorised the trustees of Chetham Hospital to expend a considerable sum of money in building on their present premises; and it may be expected that the work will shortly be commenced at the back of the Palatine Hotel.

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